

## THE TIMES

Tomorrow

20 years on  
The condition of America's black population two decades after Martin Luther King said: "I have a dream..."

Two weeks off  
Friday page reports on what children really think of the holidays their parents choose.

Winning ways  
The image that means President Reagan will win a second term in 1984.

Losing touch  
Are Canada's Liberals preparing to dump Prime Minister Trudeau?

Home thoughts...  
How the Leicester Building Society discovered marketing with a capital "M".

...from abroad  
The New Zealand tourists face England in the fourth Test: the European Swimming Championships in Rome.

## Kidnappers kill leading protester

The owner of the Argentine magazine *Quidrum*, Señor Guillermo Patricio Kelly, a leading human rights protester, was kidnapped here yesterday and later found dead, unofficial sources said. An underground group, "Free Argentina" claimed responsibility.

## Way clear for nuclear sell-off

The way is clear for the privatization of British Nuclear Fuels, according to Mr Con Allday, chairman of the state-owned nuclear waste reprocessing and fuel enrichment company, which yesterday announced a £20m profit increase to £54.6m.

## Coal warning

Sir Norman Siddall has warned Mr Ian MacGregor, his successor as coal board chairman, not to risk conflict with the miners by accelerating the industry's rundown. Page 2

## Turks' poll limit

Only three parties can contest the Turkish election in November, after 14 others were excluded by the military regime of President Evren. Page 6

## Mayfair sale

ETR, the engineering conglomerate which took over the Thomas Tilling group two months ago, is selling Tilling's Mayfair headquarters, Crewe House. It is said to want £50m. Page 15

## Polish release

Mr Wladyslaw Hardek, an underground leader of Solidarnosc who surrendered to the Polish police, was released after being questioned. Page 8

## Aquino inquiry

President Marcos of the Philippines has announced that a special commission will investigate the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader shot dead. Page 5

## Scientific talks

The meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are reported on page 4.

## Essex prosper

Centuries by Gooch and McEwan put Essex in a commanding position against Worcester. In the county championship yesterday. Report, page 18

Leader, page 11  
Letters: On the Soviet challenge, from Dr George Ignatieff, and Mr Brian Thomas, youth training, from Mr Paul Lewis; Dartmoor spraying from Lady Sayer

Leading articles: Detention under Mental Health Acts; Soviet-US grain deal; Conservative cars

Features, pages 8, 10  
The poverty lobby looks for more public money; Russia's eternal quest; an MP campaigns against cant; Spectrum: Profile of Sir Bernard Lovell

Books, page 9  
The latest children's books from picture books to novels for young people, and from humour to computer books, reviewed by Brian Alderson, our children's books editor, and his team of reviewers

Obituary, page 12  
Mr P R C Elliott

Home News 2-4 Diary 18  
Overseas 5-7 Events 24  
Archaeology 12 Science 12  
Arts 13 Sport 18-20  
Business 14-17 TV & Radio 23  
Church 12 Theatres, etc. 23  
Court 12 Weather 24  
Crossword 24 Wills 12

## Rush for A-plates brings record August car sales

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The fiercest price war ever experienced in the British car market has led to sales in the first two-thirds of this month reaching a record 304,000 - well in excess of the total for the whole of August last year.

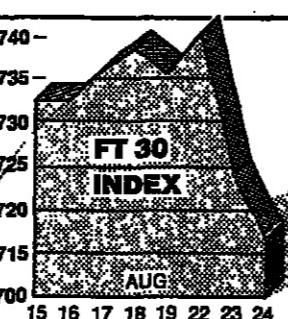
Sales for the month, boosted by the introduction of the "A" prefix registration plate and an estimated £50m in dealer incentives, are on target to break through the 350,000 mark, much higher than the most optimistic manufacturers were predicting a few months ago.

British car workers - and the Government - can also take heart from a significant drop in imports in the first 20 days of August and a startling 11 per cent fall in the market share captured by cars produced elsewhere in the European Community compared to the same period last year.

The 20-day figure of 303,943 is 21.2 per cent higher than the same period a year ago. Cars made in Britain captured 42.78 per cent while imports, which were running at nearly 60 per cent in August 1982, have been cut back to 57.22 per cent. The Japanese share remained relatively depressed at 10.55 per cent.

The number of cars in the 20-day figure originating from within the EEC was 119,814, giving a share of 39.42 per cent against 50.41 per cent a year ago. This includes cars from the European factories of Ford and General Motors.

Ford took 30.1 per cent of the 20-day market followed by BL



## Lowest exports this year put Britain in the red

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Banking Correspondent

A sharp drop in exports to the lowest level since January pushed Britain's balance of payments unexpectedly into the red last month.

The fall in exports is bound to alarm the Government. With the consumer boom already showing signs of levelling off, ministers have been pinning their hopes on export-led growth to keep the economy moving ahead.

Officials said yesterday that it was too soon to judge whether the trend in exports was downwards this year. But the Department of Trade and Industry conceded that the volume of exports in the last three months was 3 per cent lower than the preceding three months.

Combined with a relatively modest rise in imports last month, the fall in exports left Britain's visible trade in deficit by £350m last month, compared with a revised surplus of £162m the previous month.

Including the estimated surplus of £250m on invisible trade, such as shipping and banking, the current account showed a deficit of £100m last month. That was about £250m worse than market expectations

## Aviemore Centre for sale by Fraser

By Philip Robinson

The Aviemore Centre, Scotland's best known skiing resort, is for sale. The asking price is thought to be more than £3m. The owner, the stores group, House of Fraser, which also owns Harrods, said last night, that it was for sale as part of a major group review of assets.

Aviemore, the company said, was not profitable enough. A Fraser spokesman added: "It has suffered the same fate as many other leisure places. But there is no question of us closing the centre. We have received some interested inquiries."

At the same time, Professor Roland Smith has rejected a 60 per cent pay rise and the job as full time chairman of the House of Fraser. But, it was announced last night, he will remain chairman on a part-time basis at £50,000 a year.

The two-year contract he has rejected, would have included £80,000 a year pay, a pension scheme share option rights, a car, a chauffeur and a house in London. It was fiercely opposed by Lord Lofthouse, Fraser's biggest shareholder, which has two representatives on the Fraser

board. The two sides have been locked in battle over whether to float off Harrods as a separate company.

Aviemore was opened in 1966 at a cost of £2.7m and was the idea of the late Lord Fraser of Allander, founder of the stores group and father of the Glasgow businessman Sir Hugh Fraser, who was once chairman of his father's empire.

But Mr Ian Henderson, a spokesman for the centre said Aviemore was enjoying a boom year. "We have had a super summer following the best winter season for three years and the centre is bursting at the seams," he said.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lofthouse director, said: "The sale comes as a complete surprise to me. They seem to be selling everything, it's appalling."

Professor Smith was appointed as Fraser chairman in an attempt to stave off a takeover bid from Lord Lofthouse. Its £220m offer two years ago was vetoed by the Monopolies Commission, after which Lord Lofthouse promised the Government it would not increase its influence over the company.

## The date the dinosaur died leads to sharp words

From Pearce Wright, British Association, Brighton

Almost every theory about the cause of the extinction of the dinosaur took a tumble yesterday when two of Britain's acknowledged authorities joined forces to rebut the 40 or so different hypotheses that claim to account for their disappearance.

In a joint attack, Dr Alan Charig, the dinosaur curator of the Natural History Museum in London, and Dr Beverley Halstead, of the Departments of Geology and Zoology at Reading University, criticized "pseudo-experts" who looked for immortality by trying to provide a simplistic explanation of what happened to the dinosaurs.

Dr Charig says the issue turns on whether or not the extinction was sudden, or an event which happened within 10,000 years. Their rejection of each theory had a rigorous analytical basis. For example, the idea of the asteroid impact, which created a dust veil in the atmosphere around the entire Earth, is based on the existence of an unusual level of iridium (rare in normal samples of the

dinosaurs were alive and well at least 750,000 years after the various theorists would have killed them off. The dinosaurs were not destroyed by the impact on the Earth 64 million years ago of a 15km wide asteroid, which was said to have caused dramatic changes in the climate.

They were not extinguished, according to Dr Charig and Dr Halstead, as another theory suggests, because the species suffered an epidemic of cataracts of the eye caused by an increase in the solar radiation from the formation of a star.

Advocates of the various propositions who came under the lash of Dr Charig and Dr Halstead were not journalists

or laymen speculating on a subject in which they were not experts, but were physicists, climatologists, chemists and other scientists who in Dr Halstead's view, "seem to believe that only their discipline of science can provide the answer".

Dr Charig says the issue turns on whether or not the extinction was sudden, or an event which happened within 10,000 years. Their rejection of each theory had a rigorous analytical basis. For example, the idea of the asteroid impact, which created a dust veil in the atmosphere around the entire Earth, is based on the existence of an unusual level of iridium (rare in normal samples of the

Earth, but more common in meteorites) and of Osmium in samples of clay which come from geological strata that date at about 65 million years ago.

Dr Charig discounts the argument about iridium on the grounds that it is not the only geological strata with anomalies in iridium content.

One of Dr Charig's upper cuts came in the form of the conclusions of a research study by one of his workers who went to inspect a site in Transylvania. It was the place where at the end of the last century an eccentric Hungarian, Baron Noszka, an energetic palaeontologist, had uncovered some of the most important dinosaur finds in Europe.

Dr Charig's colleagues brought a new vertebrate to the Natural History Museum laboratory where it was found to have attached some fossils of molluscs belonging to a period later than the theoretical date of the demise of the dinosaur.

Dr Charig said the dinosaur did not become extinct suddenly but declined slowly. However, that still left the question - why?

The difference between Dr Charig and Dr Halstead, and the "self-styled" experts under attack is, apparently, that they know that they do not know what happened to the dinosaur.

What is more, as Dr Halstead says, the continuing mystery keeps them in work.

## Terror in the streets of Pakistan

From Michael Hamlyn  
Karachi

With tears running down her cheeks from the effect of a riot gas shell going off in her back yard, a grey-haired woman in pale blue shalwar and kameez - the Pakistani national dress of baggy trousers and long shirt - took off her sandle and walloped a policeman on the shoulder with it.

He seemed to be four times her size, twice as tall and twice as broad, and he shrugged her off. Other women in her family wailed and shouted. A young girl sobbed and showed off bloodstains on her flowered kameez.

A few minutes earlier the young woman had been prominent among a group of teenagers standing on the roof of the house throwing stones at the police in the street below.

Now they were all shouting the brutality of the grey shirted police, who had rushed the house and dragged the young people out to put a stop to the stone-throwing.

The incident was sparked off by the arrest of the man of the house, a former minister in the provincial government of Sind, Mr Ali Ahmed Sumro.

He attempted to lead off a procession calling for an end to the martial law regime of General Zia ul-Haq.

He was hurriedly dumped into the back of a police pickup, where he was sat upon by a number of plain clothes police. He was shouting the while: "Down with Zia, down with Zia."

The area is in the Lyari district of Karachi and is a stronghold of the Pakistan People's Party, to which the former Prime Minister, Mr Bhutto, belonged, and Mr Sumro's arrest was the signal a great many people hanging around on street corners had been waiting for.

They picked up missiles from the crumpling surface of Kalri Road, and lobbed them at police. The police replied by throwing them back, and following up with tear gas.

The riot then followed the same pattern as a similar riot the day before in the Chakwara district a few streets away. A game of hide and seek in the alleys and by-ways of the district ended with further arrests. Soon after dark both sides went home to supper.

The official death toll in Sind province yesterday was given as 21. Altogether, according to a government spokesman, 1,219 people have been arrested since the troubles began on Independence Day, August 14.

Elsewhere in the province small handfuls of men courted arrest on the tenth day of the campaign of civil disobedience called by the outlawed eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. There were no reports of large scale violence, although two major

Continued on back page, col 6



Street riot: A Pakistani policeman firing tear gas grenades at stone-throwing demonstrators in the Chakwara district of Karachi.

## Beith appeals for stronger Alliance

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal Chief Whip, reacted to party infighting with a public assurance last night that party activists would "exercise the self-discipline which is needed to demonstrate that we are potentially the next Government".

But his statement made on Channel 4's *New Comment* was bound to be taken as an appeal for peace at the party's Conference, which starts on September 19.

Liberal and Social Democratic Party leaders are increasingly concerned that Liberal activists will erode Alliance credibility, built up at the general election with continued support of Liberals and Social Democrats; to bring to the partnership, quite openly, the distinctive political traditions from which we have come to shared conclusions about how best to serve Britain's needs.

He concluded: "That is what many thousands of active Liberal and SDP supporters in the country are ready and willing to do."

The latest edition of *Liberal News*, published yesterday, carried an article by a party member which said: "The voters are expecting a lot of us".

He said that Labour had excluded itself from the essential task of opposition to the Conservative Government by internal wrangling and total commitment to policies which would always be rejected by the voters.

"It is ironic then that we are showing all the symptoms of catching the Labour disease of excessive internal feuding."

## Hattersley tipped for knife-edge victory

By Our Political Correspondent

New Statesman produces a "best guess" of a Meacher defeat by a slender 3.2 per cent margin.

Last night Mr Meacher said he regarded both surveys as "absurdly spurious" because some large unions and many constituency parties were balloting members.

He did, however, comment on the *New Statesman* result: "That's a knife-edge. My best estimate is that the result will be between 40 per cent and 60 per cent - either way".

Interest is turning to the deputy leadership contest between

Continued on back page, col 4

## Yachtsman knocked out by collision

By Rupert Morris

Mr Robin Knox-Johnston, aged 44, the former round-the-world yachtsman, was recovering yesterday from being knocked unconscious and having his racing catamaran badly damaged in a collision off the Spanish coast.

He and his wife Sue, who

## Sculpture blaze man dies

The man injured in the fire which destroyed the controversial tyres sculpture of Polaris died yesterday in the burns unit of Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton.

Mr James Gore-Graham, aged 37, suffered 90 per cent burns in the fire outside the Festival Hall in London on Sunday.

Mr Gore-Graham, a furniture designer, of Colet Gardens, west Kensington, had been on the critical list since the fire. Police wanted to interview him, but could not do so because of the seriousness of his injuries.

The 170 ft submarine, made of 6,000 used tyres by Mr David Mach, was badly damaged. It has been decided not to restore it.

**Labour will 'lose city £1.6m'**

Labour-controlled Liverpool City Council was accused yesterday by Liberal members of planning to cut more than £400,000 from social services to build more houses — even though 1,000 council properties are empty.

Liberal say that the Economic Development Committee has agreed to abandon plans to build a family care centre, a nursery and a adult training workshop for the mentally handicapped, which could lose the city £1.6m in government grant.

**£6.7m target for left-wing paper**

Trade union leaders yesterday agreed to seek the approval of Britain's labour movement next month for their campaign to start up a new daily newspaper of the left. They want to establish a high level committee to raise £6.7m for a successor to the defunct *Daily Herald*.

The committee would call on external financing as well as the labour movement's own reserves to start up a "quality tabloid" to offer an alternative to Fleet Street journals.

**Police hunt for killers**

More than fifty detectives are hunting a gang of muggers who killed one man and left another critically injured. The dead man was found in bushes in the Townhead district of Glasgow on Monday. He has not been identified.

Mr William Coulter, aged 44, from Barnhillock, Glasgow, was stable in the Southern General Hospital last night. Police believe both men were attacked within minutes and within yards of each other on Saturday.

## Ford spare-part prices investigated

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Ford in Britain is to be investigated for alleged anti-competitive behaviour in its control over manufacture of spare body parts.

The company which recently launched legal action in a growing dispute over allegedly counterfeit and usually lower priced body panels and parts, was ordered to be investigated by Sir Gordon Borrie, director General of Fair Trading.

## Outgoing NCB chief warns against conflict with miners over too-rapid rundown

By Paul Rostedge, Labour Editor

Sir Norman Siddall, the National Coal Board's outgoing chairman, has warned his successor, Mr Ian MacGregor, not to risk a conflict with the miners by running down the industry too rapidly.

In a valedictory interview with *The Times* last night, he urged a continuation of the board's "softly softly" approach, which has reduced the industry's manpower by 10,000 this year as the management works towards a shutdown of 25 million tonnes of uneconomic capacity.

"I would say that to return the industry to profitability within three years is a fairly massive task," he said in his last speech at the helm of Britain's biggest state industry.

Mr MacGregor, the British Steel Corporation chairman, has been appointed head of the coal industry until 1986 in a move popularly expected to herald widespread pit closures and radical reforms in the way the industry is run. He has had three informal sessions of talks with senior NCB people.

Sir Norman said last night: "I do not think this is the sort of man that would make a facile assumption that he can import his strategy from BSC to coal mining. The situation of the two industries is entirely different."

**Telecom unions to increase action**

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Telecommunication engineers will today increase industrial action aimed at preventing the link between the private Mercury system and the British Telecom network which is being encouraged by the Government.

Members of the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU), operating mainly in the City, have been instructed from 8 am today to "black" all repair and maintenance work on high speed data transmission facilities used by Barclays Bank, British Petroleum and Cable and Wireless, which are the principal shareholders in the £100m Mercury venture.

Last night union officials were reluctant to discuss the likelihood of the new action in contravention of employment legislation covering secondary action.

POEU, which since June has had a left-led executive, is apparently prepared to continue the action until there is a challenge under law by any of the companies affected. The

pay bargaining with local negotiations related to higher output.

Sir Norman said: "In spite of the fact that the workforce has changed considerably, the great protection they have is the national basic wage." Its removal would cause a crisis — particularly if it was lumped together with other management demands.

The trigger could come from NCB moves to break up national bargaining with the National Union of Mineworkers, whose claim for substantial increases will be formally submitted in a month.

To go further with local bargaining than we have done at present might be the one thing that would coalesce the workforce," Sir Norman said.

The miners meet the NCB to hear their answer to a "substantial" claim on September 27 and the union fears Mr MacGregor will try to bring to the coal industry his successful strategy at British Steel of abolishing the annual national wage round in favour of local productivity-based negotiations.

NCB managers recognize that, although a typical collier these days is a car-owning, mortgage-paying professional, he could still be moved to strike by a government inspired campaign to replace national

"One of the difficulties about having a strike in the industry is that they are very good at it," he admitted. "It would be about all the rest and Arthur Scargill would be able to bring out all his anti-Tribble political ideas and one thing and another."

The outcome of such a strike would "depend entirely on the resolution of our political masters, and what the conclusion is likely to be."

Sir Norman has privately argued against the Cabinet picking a strike with the miners just for a show of strength and believes it will not happen during the MacGregor reign.

But he adds: "That does not mean to say it is not true. But you cannot starve people out in a strike."

## Strike halts work on destroyer

Work on the new Royal Navy destroyer came to a standstill yesterday when Tyneside shipyard workers walked out in protest at continuing job losses in their industry.

About 270 semi-skilled men at Swan Hunter's Neptune yard at Walker, Newcastle upon Tyne, downed tools over the latest wave of job losses, which they say have left them overworked. The strike spread quickly to 1,400 craftsmen who refused to work normally and later walked out after being told they would not be paid.

Work halted at the yard, where the Navy's latest Type 42 destroyer, the York, is being fitted out. Work on a merchant ship and a cable vessel was also stopped.

Swan Hunter management said later that the men had ignored grievance procedures by walking out without notice.

Swan has sought 510 redundancies in the first phase of British Shipbuilders' threatened programme of 9,000 redundancies nationwide. The Tyneside yard had almost 900 volunteers for redundancy and 430 left last week. About 100 went from the Neptune yard and complaints began when the remaining workers reported for work on Monday.

Mr Denis Shadbolt, Swan's director of Personnel and industrial relations, said: "Where we have reduced we have got to make up the shortfall by greater efficiency. The number of employees is not an issue for negotiation."

The dispute could not have come at a more critical time for Swan Hunter. The company is in the running for at least one of two destroyer orders expected to be announced later this year. British Shipbuilders will be watching to see whether the dispute spreads to other yards. The strikers, meanwhile, will meet this morning to decide their next move.

• Strikers at the Highland Fabricators oil platform yard at Nigg on the Cromarty Firth plan a mass picket on Monday, when the management hopes to resume work.

All but 400 of the 2,000 workers dismissed last week have been offered reinstatement; the unions want everyone taken back. The trouble broke out over the withdrawal of free orange juice for working in hot conditions, but the unions have accused the management of using the dispute to cut its workforce.

• The Redfearn National Glassworks in York, which lost £1m in the first half of this year, is to close in December, with the loss of 225 jobs. Production will be concentrated on the company's other plants at Barnsley.

A spokesman said yesterday: "Making a profit was not our aim, but obviously we are not disappointed. This is a fast-growing firm and we invested in it with a view to encouraging it to Scotland".

There are already six semiconductor manufacturers in Scotland, but IMP's plans to build custom circuits would be an important and highly advanced addition to Scotland's growing electronics industry.

• A government-backed scheme taking unemployed Scottish school-leavers into computer training was launched yesterday.

Forty young people have been taken on by a Glasgow computer firm, Microcom, which will provide the one-year course in operating micro-computers. A spokesman said businesses in Scotland desperately needed micro-computer operators, and predicted the course could eventually turn out 400 "graduates" each year.



## Good temperament of the £7m colt

The most expensive yearling in the world (above with stable lad) is showing no signs of a temperament to match his £7m price tag as he settles in to stables in Sussex, his trainer, Mr John Dunlop, said yesterday.

The chestnut colt, sired by Northern Dancer out of American mare My Bumper, was bought by an Arab oil millionaire Sheikh Mohammed Al-Maktoum, of Dubai, at the Keeneland sales in Kentucky last month.

He arrived at Mr Dunlop's Arundel

stables last Thursday and has started his training programme by being exercised in a paddock. Although he has not been officially named, he is called "Dancer" by stable staff.

Mr Dunlop said: "The colt has really pleased everybody with his temperament. He will get special treatment."

No special security arrangements have been made for the colt. "It has always been

airtight," he said.

## Asbestos products to go in 5 years

By John Withers

The manufacture of asbestos products is likely to disappear in Britain over the next five years as a result of stricter controls, industry sources said yesterday.

But workers, removing or dealing with asbestos already in buildings, face a health hazard for decades from the substance which is now widely recognized as a carcinogenic agent.

The decision on Tuesday by the Health and Safety Commission to recommend tighter controls on the use and importation of asbestos was generally welcomed yesterday, although pressure groups said it did not go far enough and called for a complete ban.

Professor Donald Acheson, who is shortly to become the Government's chief medical officer, said he expected most asbestos products to be replaced within five years, with the possible exception of brake linings and high

technology space programme products.

He added that the new restrictions, which will come into force for another year, were already being implemented in most workplaces, although the company would have difficulty in reducing the amount of asbestos in the air in textile manufacture.

A spokesman for the Asbestos Information Centre, which represents the industry, said that about £40m had been spent on research into alternatives to asbestos and that British regulations were twice as stringent as those in Europe.

Asbestos products to go in 5 years

The police were last night almost certain that the Angry Brigade was responsible for the bombing last Saturday night of the American Express office in the City of London.

They were convinced by details of the composition of the device, which damaged windows of the office in Cannon Street, given in a letter received by the Press Association yesterday.

Det Insp Tony Davies, who is leading the hunt for the bombers, said the details "were very similar to the description of the device but I am not in a position to say whether they are identical".

However, I am satisfied that whoever sent the letter was responsible for planting the device and I have no reason to think otherwise than it is the Angry Brigade."

The message on the letter, printed in uneven block capitals, was signed "Captain Scarface, Angry Brigade". The envelope carried a London postmark apparently SW1, and was posted first class at 7.15 pm on Tuesday. As well as giving details of the bomb it bore a postscript: "PS We don't drive Range-Rovers."

This is probably a reference to a police appeal for the driver of a Range-Rover or similar vehicle seen near the scene to come forward. The driver has already been seen by the police and eliminated from their inquiries.

There have been three other bombings within the last year for which the Angry Brigade has claimed responsibility.

A Department of Health and Social Security office in Manchester was damaged last September. Two months later the group claimed responsibility for an explosion outside a prison officers' training college in Wakefield West Yorkshire, and in January a parcel bomb was delivered to the Yorkshire area Conservative Party.

Those incidents were the first since early 1970s that the Angry Brigade had been active. The original Angry Brigade was a revolutionary anarchist group which carried out a series of bombings between 1968 and 1971.

The judges ordered that the publicity ban originally ordered to apply until Friday must now run until the main trial of Hindley's action, which might not be for several weeks.

During the hearing, Mr Leonard Hoffman QC, for *The Sun*, conceded that Hindley held the copyright in his 22,000-word statement which was written in 1978. But he said that the paper was entitled to publish the statement as part of its "fair dealing" of a criticism of a literary work. The newspaper claimed that the statement was and relevant to current events.

A flat premium under the Overseas Investment Insurance scheme — of 1 per cent a year of the initial sum invested, plus 0.26 per cent of anything subsequently invested from profits — will be replaced by a cheaper variable rate system.

According to underwriters' assessments of particular markets, it is almost certain to become an all-inclusive 0.7 to 1 per cent premium.

This will be a good incentive to industrialists, given that the maximum liability of the Export Credit Guarantee Department, which runs the scheme, currently stands at £15m.

## Drive to coax companies into the Third World

By John Lawless

The Government is to run an advertising campaign encouraging British companies to invest in factories in developing countries.

Trade unions argue that such investments are only "exporting jobs". But the Department of Trade and Industry is known to be concerned about a serious lack of foreign investment by British firms against major competitors.

Studies have shown that a manufacturing or assembly plant in the Third World is a significant stimulus of direct exports of goods, especially components, from the parent country.

The advertisements will emphasize that the costs of government-provided insurance — giving cover against such things as nationalization, war

## RUC seeks wife of most wanted man

From Richard Ford Belfast

Detectives in Northern Ireland want to question the wife of Dominic McGlinchey, Ireland's most wanted man, in connection with the murder of police constable at a security checkpoint in co. Tyrone last May.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary also believes that Mrs Mary McGlinchey, a mother of two in her mid-twenties, may be able to help them identify the masked woman who fired a volley of shots over the coffin of Gerard Mallon last week.

Mallon, an Irish National Liberation Army gunman, died in an ambush that went wrong at Dungannon, co. Tyrone, earlier this month and McGlinchey, aged 29, sent a wreath to his "comrade's" funeral.

Mrs McGlinchey comes from a staunchly republican family Toome, south Londonderry, and married her husband eight years ago. The police believe that she is living in the Irish Republic.

McGlinchey, known as the "Mad Dog", operated in a Provisional IRA unit led by Francis Hughes, a dead hunger striker before he joined the INLA. He is believed to organize its activities in border areas.

Police constable Colin Carson died in Cookstown, co. Tyrone, when someone in a van opened fire on a security checkpoint outside the town's police station. The abandoned vehicle was later found with women's clothing inside.

More family pressure was exerted on the informer Kirkpatrick yesterday in an attempt to persuade him to retract statements implicating 18 people in terrorist activities and ensure the safe release of his wife, Elizabeth, who is being held by the INLA.

Her father, Mr Henry Meenan, from Ballymurry, west Belfast, said: "It's all up to him now when his wife returns safe and sound. I appeal to him on behalf of me and her mother to change his mind and let his wife get home to us right away."

Mr Meenan's appeal follows similar statements from Kirkpatrick's mother, father and stepfather.

Their pleas have increased since his stepfather and half-sister were freed by the police from INLA captivity last week.

The INLA lifted the "execution" deadline on his wife so that he could have more time to decide what action to take.

In Londonderry the IRA last night claimed responsibility for the murder of a Protestant businessman, aged 50, who was shot dead yesterday at his city centre office in what the police believe may have been an attempted armed robbery.

## Sun loses appeal over Hindley

The *Sun* newspaper failed yesterday in its attempt to have lifted the ban on publishing extracts of a statement made in support of an application for parole by Myra Hindley, who was jailed for life in 1966 for her part in the moors murders.

Two judges in the Court of Appeal dismissed the application by *Sun* Newspapers, the publishers against the High Court ban, won on Tuesday by Hindley who claimed breach of her copyright and confidence.

Lord Justice Griffiths said that he could think of nothing more damaging to the parole system than for prisoners to fear that their private statements would be leaked to the press.

Lord Justice Kerr said that it was "a plain case of a flagrant infringement of

## Police hunting men who assaulted boy lack vital computer software

**By David Nicholson-Lord**  
the "Yorkshire Ripper" case.

Although there have been a number of initiatives designed to speed up the use of computers, the only active use in cases like that in Brighton has been in a pilot study carried out in Essex. Known as Major Incident Room Index and Action Management (Miriam), it is aimed at the sort of incident now being handled in Brighton.

The Sussex force has one of the most advanced computer systems in the country, but it does not have the programs needed for cross-referencing the information from the 300 telephone calls a day which it is receiving.

Details are being stored on filing cards in metal trays. A police spokesman said yesterday: "We have got a paper mountain of information in there but we have not got the software package and program that will run this sort of incident."

The police yesterday rejected suggestions that their inquiries are faltering.

Det Chief Insp Peter Whitehouse, who is heading the investigation, praised the co-operation of the press, the public and other police forces. "I am absolutely confident that somewhere in the system is information which is going to lead us to these three men," he said.

Criticism that failure to use computers to collate information is a considerable flaw in police handling of big incidents was made recently in a report by the Chief Inspector of Constabulary into the West Yorkshire police's handling of

one of the attackers but was terrified to come forward, are being sent to police forces in the north of England.

The fact that the man has not come forward, despite repeated appeals, has led officers in charge of the investigation to conclude that he may have been a hoaxer.

Interpol have so far failed to identify a brown car with German number plates seen near where the boy was kidnapped.

A couple heard "screams of fear" from the open ground punctuated as the likely scene of the attack on the boy but did not notify police until four days later, it was disclosed yesterday.

The couple, who have declined to be named, live next to Beacon Hill, the area of open downland used by joggers and horse riders, and where a t-shirt thought to belong to the boy was spotted.

The police said that they heard the screams at about 9.30pm on the evening of the attack. The wife looked out of a window and saw several people and a child walking along a footpath further up the hill.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, has asked for a report from the Metropolitan Police on the activities of the Paedophile Information Exchange before considering demands that he ban the organization.

The report will be separate from the files submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions which involve consideration of the prosecution of individuals.

### Legionnaire disease man dies

A man aged 23 who was a kidney transplant patient, has died from legionnaire's disease and three other cases of the disease have been confirmed among patients at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford. A fifth case is suspected.

Laboratory staff are checking the water supply at the hospital, which was opened in 1979. There was an outbreak of the disease there two years ago.

Mr John Kurtz, consultant biologist at the hospital, said he believed all the cases were isolated incidents and that the water system was not to blame. A hospital spokesman said the water supply is regularly inspected but confirmed that checks were being increased.

Legionnaire's disease, a condition with some similarities to pneumonia, is often contracted through bacteria in water supplies.

### Murder attempt charges fail

A man was cleared yesterday of attempting to murder three people. Christopher Allen, aged 29, unemployed, of no fixed address, was sent in custody from Clerkenwell magistrates' court for trial on three charges of possessing a knife.

No evidence was offered on charges that he attempted to murder Mr Alfredo Albano, aged 61, Mrs Phyllis Waldren, aged 62, and Mrs Gloria Innes, aged 42, who were stabbed on London streets.

### Biggest safety campaign opens

Britain's biggest home safety campaign, costing £100,000 and funded by the Manpower Services Commission, was opened in Gloucester yesterday by Mr David Cleaver, the Health Education Council's director general.

Gloucestershire has been chosen for an experiment which may lead to a national drive to reduce home accidents.

### Microcomputer shops in North

A national network of 12 high street microcomputer shops is to be set up by next spring by the Cheshire-based publishing group Europress, at the cost of £1m.

The Greater Manchester area has been chosen for the first three, which will be opened within the next two weeks.

### Students fined

Two students, Helena Cunningham, aged 21, from Leeds, and Ian Wilson, aged 23, from Glasgow, were each fined £20 by Harrogate magistrates yesterday after being convicted of obstructing the Prime Minister's car in Harrogate in May.

### Gypsy grant

City councillors have voted to give gypsies £500 to help to finance a two-day festival in October at Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, where factory owners have been withholding rates in protest over illegal camping on industrial estates.

### Miner injured

Paul Lynam, aged 18, a miner of Linby, Nottinghamshire, was critically ill with internal injuries after being trapped yesterday in a conveyor belt on an underground roadway at Babbington Colliery, Nottingham.

## Open challenge by Ford

Ford is launching its first convertible European car for more than 20 years, to exploit the new popularity of open-top motoring, exemplified by the success of Volkswagen's Golf Convertible (our Motoring Correspondent writes).

The Escort Cabriolet (above) based on Europe's best-selling car, is already in production and will be shown at the Frankfurt Motor Show, opening on September 14. It will be available with 1.3, 1.6 or 1.8bhp fuel injection engine. Prices are yet to be decided.

### Cancer mother dies in Australia

Irish tenants of Lord Lucan who owe him or his estate an estimated £100,000 rent unpaid since he vanished in 1974, are to be sued for the money.

Mr Michael Egan, a solicitor and agent for the Lucan family in Ireland, said that Coutts the bankers, had received permission from the High Court in London to deal with the affairs of the missing peer.

The decision means that about 1,200 householders in Castlebar, Co Mayo, may now be brought to court.

Her husband Chris, aged 38, is expected to return to his job as a sales supervisor for a soft drink firm.



David Claridge with his puppet Roland Rat  
Big time beckons Roland Rat

By David Hewson  
TV-am's first and only successful superstar set his mark on a family show business middle yesterday. Will Roland Rat quit for the big time?

Mr Claridge, the actor, who introduced the rodent that pulled in the audiences who were not attracted by Anna Ford and her fellow stars, has received several offers to move his waggery to other areas of the TV network.

"There are lots of offers around and at the moment I have yet to discuss the future with TV-am," he said. "We are talking about a Roland Rat Christmas Special to be filmed in Switzerland, but we need to recruit more people to expand. I am just a one-man show at the moment," he said.

## Surfing along on the crest of a wave



Making waves: A competitor in the biggest surfing event in Europe, the Foster's Draught EuroPro, which began at Fistral Beach, Newquay, Cornwall, on Tuesday, goes through his paces. Forty-eight leading international professionals are competing in the world-class event for \$20,000 (£13,330) prize money. The contest, which ends on Sunday, was won last year by Richard Cram, from Australia. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

## Holidays in hotels most popular with children

The ideal holiday for children in a "posh" hotel abroad where they can stay up late, according to a survey conducted by MORI for the travel firm, Thomas Cook, published yesterday.

It finds that children no longer want the traditional bucket and spade holiday by the seaside, self catering or camping holidays.

Only eight per cent of the 509 children aged between eight and 12 interviewed wanted to go on holiday in Britain. The favourite spot was North America, which won the approval of half the children.

But there were reservations about foreign food. Fish and chips, ice cream and hamburgers were the favourite foods of nine out of ten.

The children's ideas of holiday fun were simple. Top of the list was staying up late, with swimming in a pool a close second. Sun bathing and shopping were considered the most boring activities.

Parents were considered vital ingredients of a good holiday by 77 per cent of the youngsters. A boy aged eight said: "My dad's different... he cracks about and doesn't get as cross and if he does he just sort of taps you."

"Perhaps its time-honoured theory that young children are not 'ready' for a holiday abroad, and are happier with what they know". Thomas Cook's marketing director, Mr Andrew Barrett, said.

Cases in which the evidence concerning the intention to steal was inconclusive were filtered out immediately when the police decided whether to prosecute, the committee reported.

"A court cannot convict on a shoplifting charge unless it is satisfied beyond reasonable

## Shoplifters' treatment defended

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Rejecting a suggestion that alleged shoplifters needed to be dealt with more humanely, a Home Office committee said yesterday that no evidence had emerged to suggest that innocent people were being convicted.

"We would accept that people who are sick, under stress or genuinely forgetful sometimes make mistakes when they are shopping," the committee's report said.

Cases in which the evidence concerning the intention to steal was inconclusive were filtered out immediately when the police decided whether to prosecute, the committee reported.

"A court cannot convict on a shoplifting charge unless it is satisfied beyond reasonable

doubt that the goods were taken dishonestly rather than by inadvertence or forgetfulness," it added.

The suggestion dismissed by the committee advocated the introduction of a preliminary procedure before a court hearing, especially where the person concerned was ill or elderly and had no previous convictions.

In 1981 the police issued 47,443 cautions in shoplifting cases while 75,833 offenders were found guilty of the offence in magistrates' and crown courts.

Shoplifting Theft by Shop Staff - A review by the Home Office Standing Committee on Crime Prevention 1983. (Stationery Office £2.75).

Mr Stephen Parish, for the prosecution, said that Mr Boothby had thought the case would be a waste of public money. The alleged theft involved a packet of batteries.

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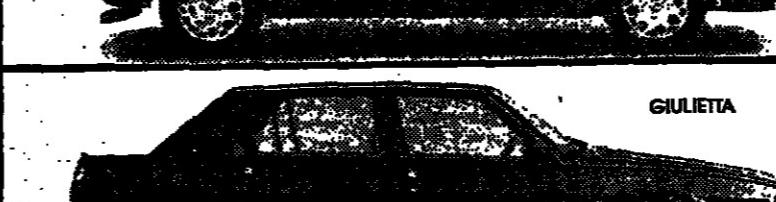
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## 'Work' will transform schooling

By Lucy Hodges  
Education Correspondent

The new subject called "work", now being taught in schools, could completely change the nature of state schooling by pushing yet more academic education education out of state schools into the independent sector, according to Professor Samuel Eggleston, head of the education department at Keele University.

Speaking yesterday to the education section, he said that young people seemed to enjoy work experience schemes.

"Evidence is available in most reports that they are seen to be interesting and certainly less boring than other aspects of school". Professor Eggleston, an expert on the subject, said. "Attendance during work experience programmes often runs at a consistently higher level than participation in 'normal' school."

There was also evidence that well planned work experience gave young people a better chance of obtaining a job.

## Earthquakes a risk in UK geologist says

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Britain is more vulnerable to earthquakes than most scientists recognize, according to Dr R. Muir Wood, a senior geologist with Principia Mechanica, consultant engineers, of London.

His assertion was made at a discussion on the impact of natural disasters, volcanic and seismic, on climate and on living things. His conclusions are based on the results of a three-year research programme undertaken, he claims for the first time, into the complete record of historical earthquakes in Britain.

He had sifted 8,000 pages of archive material to identify 1,000 earthquakes, the earliest in 600 AD. His research revealed many previously unknown earthquakes.

He says that British earthquakes have ruined cathedrals, churches and numerous houses as well as producing fatalities. While Scotland had had many small tremors and had attracted the attention of seismologists, the largest and most damaging earthquakes had been in southern Britain. For example, Swansea, lying on an active fault-bed passing from Pembrokeshire to Hereford, had been

damaged severely four times since 1700.

But the biggest earthquake belt, and one that stretches into Kent, was seismically active zone passing from Cologne through Belgium and across the Channel, finishing in the London basin.

An examination of the activity along that fault showed, for instance, that in 1382 earthquake damage extended from Flanders to Canterbury, where the cathedral bell tower was demolished. In 1580, an earthquake around the Strait of Dover killed people as far away as London and Belgium.

Despite two small damaging earthquakes in London in 1750, and the great Colchester earthquake that shattered houses and churches in several villages in 1884, there had been no repetition of such considerable events.

But Dr Muir Wood said that Britain needed to take its earthquakes more seriously. "The British still believe earthquakes are about as English as pizza and, unlike the Germans or French, have no national network of monitoring stations," he said.

Space explorer: An artist's impression (left) of the Giotto Satellite which will photograph the nucleus of Halley's Comet in 1986 and gather information on the comet's coma region and tail. Right: Mr Steve Kelloch with Giotto's British component, the Johnstone plasma analyzer, for which he is experiment manager. (Photographs: John Voss).

## The human face of talking computers

Talking computers will soon have human faces as well as human speech. The stimulus comes from medical research to help people with impaired speech and hearing.

It was one of the innovations reported to a meeting of the association's psychology section on the clinical applications of electronically synthesized speech and the progress in speech recognition by computer.

Introducing the topic, Professor M. P. Haggard, director of the Medical Research Council's Institute of Hearing Research at Nottingham University, gave preliminary findings of a study into the response of drivers of the new Austin Maestro, which is equipped to "talk" to its driver.

Professor Haggard said that computers with a human face as well as human voices were also described by Dr Michael Brooke, of Lancaster University, in a demonstration of computer graphics.

In fact, he suggested, having to learn a computer dialect might even influence British literacy by encouraging the learning of a second language.

Computers with a human face as well as human voices were also described by Dr Michael Brooke, of Lancaster University, in a demonstration of computer graphics.

## Deep crisis for Dutch spending

By Our Technology Correspondent

The Dutch welfare state, probably the most generous in the world, is in deep crisis according to a professor of economics from Amsterdam University.

Professor Michael Ellman described Dutch experience to the association's economic section as a particular dramatic example of the more widespread "crisis of the welfare state" which was affecting many Western countries.

Holland had developed its welfare programme during the economic boom of the 1950s and 1960s, with strong support from the Christian Democrats and the labour movement.

The financial insecurity of a market economy had been abolished, and such sudden shocks as those of unemployment had never been experienced.

Only 6 per cent of the population lived in poverty in 1979, according to the Dutch definition, compared with Britain's 20 per cent.

Dutch unemployment was soaring. It had overtaken the British level in April.

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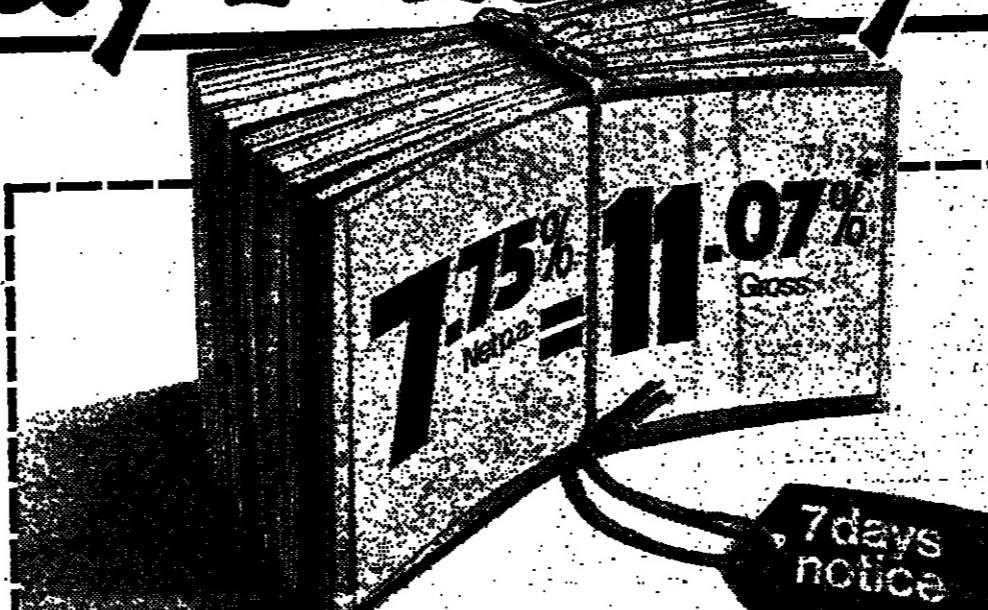
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## Halley's comet to be 'met' in space

By Our Science Editor

Preparations are at an advanced stage for a scientific satellite which will make a close encounter with Halley's Comet in three years' time. The project, called the Giotto experiment, is to photograph the nucleus of the body, and take measurement of the particles of dust which will be formed by the comet's sublimated tail.

Describing the special preparations for this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, Dr A. D. Johnstone, of the Mullard Space Science Laboratory of University College, London, said that there were two separate tails pointing in slightly different directions. They could only be easily distinguished when seen from the correct angle. Each tail was produced by material released from the nucleus and dragged away from the comet by external forces.

To understand the formation of a tail, scientists had to establish what the material was, and what the forces were which moved it away from the nucleus, and how it was made visible to us on Earth.

One of the tails was made of dust particles formed of tiny pieces of solid mineral ranging in size from less than a micron (millionth of a millimetre) to several millimetres and weighing, at most, a few tenths of a gram.

The second tail, the one which intrigues astronomers most, was formed by escaping gas. The gas molecules apparently left the surface of the comet at much higher velocities than the dust particles and were therefore scarcely affected by the radiation pressure which influenced the shape of the dust particle. It appeared as if the tails were being blown away from the comet by a wind from the sun with a speed of more than 500 km a second.

The solar wind was a plasma, an electrical gas. All the particles in it were electrically charged, half of them with a positive charge, and half with a negative charge. The comet's gas was also a plasma.

The scientists wanted to measure what happened when two very different plasmas, the solar wind and cometary gas, met. Dr Johnstone said:

"Many classical reactions were believed to take place, some under the influence of sunlight to make the cometary tail a complex mixture. But since the complex mixture did not seem to contain much in the solid state, one of Giotto's tasks was to try to find the parent molecules from which atoms and molecules have come."

## Hattersley formula for equality

By Clive Cookson  
Technology Correspondent

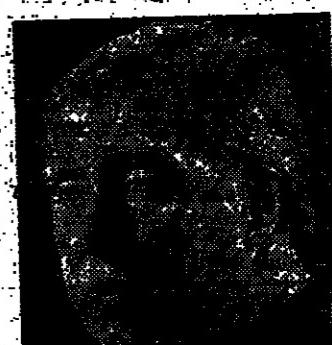
Mr Roy Hattersley elaborated yesterday on what is becoming the favourite theme of his campaign for the Labour Party leadership - equality of outcome rather than equality of opportunity.

Speaking to the education section on "Challenge of the Eighties" - the "Pursuit of Equality", Mr Hattersley called for a campaign on all fronts to "compensate" the underprivileged and to limit the ability of the rich and powerful to exploit their riches and power.

He attacked the idea that "something called equality of opportunity could be created without equality itself". People who believed that "achieved a race which was inevitably won by the strong".

Belief in equality of opportunity is expressed most often in education, Mr Hattersley said. If "it has been developed into the myth that education can in itself be an instrument of liberation", he continued, "that is tragically untrue".

"That is tragically untrue", he continued. "Without changes in the structure of society and



there must be action to change the social factors giving the middle classes a head start. Mr Hattersley said, "Without attempting to organize equality of outcome there can be no social mobility".

Mr Hattersley claimed that a practical programme for achieving equality of outcome would not be difficult to construct.

## New hormones that could trigger a revolution

By Clive Cookson

Scientists, enthused by the prospect of making some of the recently discovered brain hormones in cultures of genetically engineered bacteria or animal cells,

A molecule called pancreatic endorphin could be a powerful pain killer. It can pass through the blood-brain barrier and is therefore biologically active when injected into the blood.

This molecule has had its gene sequence analysed and cloned in bacteria, and work is under way to produce this in sufficiently large quantities to put into clinical trials", Dr Charnock said.

Other brain hormones may be able to alleviate depression and even overcome learning difficulties.

Widow flies in for funeral

## Aquino assassination inquiry ordered

Manila (Reuters) - President Marcos of the Philippines last night announced that a special commission would investigate the murder of Benigno Aquino.

Mr Aquino was shot dead at the airport as he arrived from three years of self-imposed exile on Sunday.

The President's announcement came as the opposition leader's widow, Corazon, arrived from the United States with her son and four daughters for his funeral.

"This is a sad day for me, I will say more after seeing my husband", she said at the airport. The family, some of them in tears, were welcomed by relatives and friends and were surrounded by security guards as they left the airport.

The presidential statement said the Government was offering a reward of about \$30,000 for information leading to the arrest of the killer or killers. The special commission would have powers for a free, unlimited and exhaustive investigation into all aspects of the "tragedy". No timing was given for the start of the inquiry.

Demand for an independent inquiry have come from the opposition in Parliament, notably from Mr Francisco Tatad, an independent opposition figure and President Marcos' Information Minister for 10 years.

The palace statement said the commission, headed by chief Justice Enrique Fernandez and comprising four other Supreme Court judges, would be empowered to call witnesses and other evidence.

Shortly before the statement was issued, the Manila police chief, Major-General Prospero Olivas, said investigations had produced no clues to the identity of the alleged assassin



Face in the crowd: Mrs Aquino arriving in Manila last night.

shot dead at the airport by security men.

He said police had been unable to trace ownership of the man's .357 magnum and it would take time to identify his fingerprints if he has a criminal record.

A US congressman said yesterday that President Reagan should not decide whether to go ahead with his planned trip to the Philippines until further

## Swiss Army chooses a German tank

From Our Correspondent, Geneva

The Swiss Army's new combat tank is to be the West German Leopard 2. Not the American M1 Abrams. This decision was approved yesterday by the Swiss Cabinet.

Technical evaluation of the two tanks started more than two years ago, with two models of each under test.

The arrangement for manufacture under licence will give the West German tank a price advantage. The Leopard 2 was also judged to be more "technically mature".

This initial sum will also cover servicing and maintenance equipment for a further 210 tanks, built under licence. Deliveries will be spaced over 15 years.

2,500 Swiss franc (£796m) credit is being opened for a first series of 210, of which 35 will be imported direct from the manufacturer, Kraus Maffei, Munich, and 175 will be constructed under licence in Switzerland.

A subsequent concluding session of the nearly three-year old meeting would be held separately.

## Crucial day for Malta at Madrid conference

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Intensive contacts went on yesterday among delegations to the 35-nation European Security Review conference before Spain for Malta to drop its stubborn stand which has held up a concluding meeting at foreign ministers level early next month.

All the nations, except Malta, reached agreement on a final document on East-West relations on July 15. Malta has held out for greater attention to

## Whitehall studying 'junta for trial' claim

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Western diplomats were last night studying a report that leading members of the Argentine Government during last year's Falklands conflict are likely to face trial.

The report, in the Buenos Aires *Economist* newspaper *La Voz*, said this was the main recommendation of an official military inquiry set up after the Argentine defeat.

The first reaction of diplomats in Buenos Aires was to accept the report as genuine, but there was no confirmation last night in Whitehall, whose only contact with the Buenos Aires government is through a small interests section in the Swiss Embassy.

Not only General Leopoldo Galtieri and the other two members of the military junta, but also Señor Nicomedes Méndez, the former Foreign Minister, and General Mario Benjamin Menéndez, who was appointed governor of the Falklands after the Argentine invasion, have been recommended for trial by the inquiry, according to the newspaper.

BUENOS AIRES: Military sources said recently that the inquiry had concluded that Argentina handled the conflict badly from the start to finish (Reuter reports).

Although the alleged report placed prime responsibility for the conduct of Argentina's diplomacy on the junta, it severely criticized Señor Costa Méndez for being short-sighted and rigid.

He was informed of the junta's intention to use force as an option for gaining control of the Falklands when he was appointed in December 1981.

He was told on March 23, 1982, 10 days in advance, that an invasion was going ahead, and he agreed to the plan on condition that Argentina's seizure of the islands should be used as the basis for a subsequent negotiated settlement with Britain.

He did not make the junta understand that Britain might well refuse to negotiate when faced with the completed military action.

It also blamed Señor Costa Méndez for failing to see that the United States would side with Britain in the conflict and for being too rigid in his interpretation of Argentine sovereignty in negotiations to try to avert a military clash with Britain.

Man in the news

## Britain to lose a Senate friend

From Nicholas Ashford  
Washington

The decision by Senator John Tower (Republican, Texas) not to seek re-election next year not only removes from the Senate an outspoken conservative and an ardent campaigner for increased military spending, but will also deprive Britain of one of its leading champions in Congress.

During the Falklands crisis last year Senator Tower was the first prominent figure in the United States to speak up openly in support of Britain.

At a time when the US was still trying to act as a mediator between Britain and Argentina, Senator Tower reminded the Reagan Administration of its obligations towards its closest ally. If American peace efforts failed, in the event, the US did come out in open support of Britain once the fighting started.

"Congress could have made life very difficult for us if it had



Mr Tower: Pinstripe suits and British cigarettes

wanted to," a British diplomat commented yesterday, referring to the military assistance the United States gave to Britain during the fighting. "Fortunately, American sentiment was heavily in our favour, thanks to the influence of people like John Tower."

Senator Tower, who is 57, looks more like an Englishman

than the son of an itinerant preacher who grew up in the frontier towns of eastern Texas. He favours pinstripe suits and British-made cigarettes and attributes his "global views" to the two years he spent as a graduate student at the London School of Economics in the early 1950s when, he notes, Britain still had an empire.

Senator Tower, who took over Lyndon Johnson's seat in the Senate 22 years ago, is the second most senior Republican in the Upper House and chairman of the Senate's key armed services committee. In this latter capacity he has fought hard to push through President Reagan's defence programme, particularly the controversial MX missile.

His decision not to stand again next year came as a surprise, although it has been noted that he faced a particularly tough fight in a state which by tradition is overwhelmingly Democratic.

## Chemical weapons hope dashed

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva

High hopes for an early treaty prohibiting chemical weapons have been dashed as the 40-nation United Nations Disarmament Committee concludes its 1983 session.

The American assessment is one of meagre and disappointing results, with "an effective ban not much closer than it was a year ago".

While asserting that United States Congressional approval for the binary weapons production programme "kills those talks", the Russians are simultaneously urging much more intensive negotiations when the committee begins its 1984 session in early February.

The Russians contend that the Americans are excessively rigid on the crucial issue of verification, but the Russians have been very slow to follow up their acceptance last year of the concept of on-site inspection by clarifying what they have in mind.

Their intention of leaving many points to be settled at a later stage is anathema to the United States which wants verification procedure details clear cut.

## One opportunity that must not slip through Britain's fingers.

Twenty-five years ago, Britain's civil aircraft industry led the world with programmes like the Comet and the Viscount.

The all-new Airbus A320, the world's most advanced jetliner, will give British industry the opportunity to demonstrate itself a leader once again.

The remarkable A320, on which Britain will stake its aerospace future, is currently under the microscope of many key airlines around the world. Alongside it are some American derivatives whose basic technology stretches back to the early sixties.

At least 6000 British high-tech workers conscious of their future consider this unequal comparison is hardly fair competition.

# Turkish poll restricted to three parties at end of approval deadline

From Basit Gurdilek, Ankara

Only three parties will be able to contest the Turkish elections, set for November 6, because no others were able to meet the requirements of having by yesterday at least 30 approved founders and being organized in at least 34 of the 67 provinces.

The parties which qualified are the right-centre National List Democracy Party, headed by Mr Turgut Ozal, a former General, and reputed to be enjoying the full backing of the ruling military; the conservative Motherland Party of former Deputy Prime Minister and economy chief Mr Turgut Ozal; and the Populist Party, which claims to represent the social democrats, headed by Mr Necdet Calp, a former provincial governor.

The rest of the 14 parties established since last May to replace ones banned after the army coup in September 1980, were excluded.

Among the are the conservative Right Way Party and the social democrat Sodep. Both were left short of the required number of founders because of vetoes by the ruling National Security Council last Friday on the alternative names they had proposed, although they had easily organized in all the provinces.

## Iran settles debt to US bank

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Iran has paid \$419.5 (£280m) it owed to the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Treasury Department announced here.

It is the biggest debt settlement that Iran has made to American banks under the January 1981 agreement for the release of 52 American hostages held in Iran for 444 days.

As part of the hostage agreement, \$1.418m was put in a Bank of England escrow

account to cover settlements of claims of United States banks for loans to the pre-revolutionary Government of the Shah.

Iran has also settled claims of 19 other American commercial banks.

The 20 settlements have drawn down the escrow account by about \$855.9m.

In return for the latest payment, the federally supported Export-Import Bank has withdrawn claims pending at an

Iran-US claims tribunal, which was established under the hostages agreement.

The Treasury announcement said that the Export-Import Bank would receive \$419.5m in payment on its non-syndicated debt claims against Iran.

The announcement also said that other US banks have been meeting Bank Markazi representatives in London and were in the process of negotiating their respective claims.

He was arrested and an investigation has been opened by the authorities.

disbanded upon the inauguration of parliament, but President Kenan Evren, vested with sweeping powers by the new constitution adopted last November, will still have a dominant position above it for six more years.

The main contest is expected to be between the Nationalist Democracy Party, on whose ticket Mr Bulent Ulusu, the Prime Minister, and four ministers will run as independent candidates, and the Motherland Party, which is credited with rapidly-growing support.

The protest has prompted an investigation - which may lead to a prosecution - against Mr Inonu, son of Ismet Inonu the soldier and statesman.

The three parties allowed to enter the poll will compete for some 400 seats in a single-chamber Grand National Assembly to be elected for a five-year term. But candidates will also have to run the gauntlet of vetoes by the National Security Council. Parties will have to secure at least 10 per cent of the votes cast to be represented in Parliament.

Political observers expect the leading figures of both parties to run as independent candidates.

## Nightmare stops an airliner

Ankara (AFP) - A West German passenger forced a Turkish airliner to return to Istanbul shortly after take-off on Tuesday when he apparently awoke from a nap and mistook a nightmare for reality, the newspaper *Harrizet* reported.

Herr Wolfgang Strophe, from Munich, leapt out of his seat, shouting there was a bomb on the aircraft, which returned to Yesilkoy airport.

A search of the suitcase in which Herr Strophe pointed revealed not a bomb but a bottle of raki, a potent local liquor. He said he had fallen asleep before take-off and dreamt that a bomb was hidden in the suitcase and woke up shouting in terror.

He was arrested and an investigation has been opened by the authorities.

## Top man's surrender blow to Solidarity

Warsaw (Reuters) - The Polish authorities yesterday questioned Mr Wladyslaw Hardek, a leading figure in the Solidarity underground whose decision to surrender to police was the biggest setback yet to the banned trade union.

Their appearance on state television on Tuesday night, reading a statement renouncing further underground activity as pointless, raised questions about the future of the struggle by activists in hiding to promote the ideals of the movement.

It was clearly a blow to opposition morale and followed a weak response to call for a go-slow marking the third anniversary of the strikes and agreements that led to the birth of the union in 1980.

Official sources in Cracow,

where Mr Hardek operated as the regional underground leader, said he was interviewed at the military prosecutor's office. He reported to police earlier this week.

They believed he would be freed soon under the terms of an amnesty declared when martial law was lifted last month, offering activists freedom from prosecution if they surrendered and made statements of their offences.

Solidarity figures in Warsaw speculated that Mr Hardek may have been captured by the authorities and threatened with a stiff jail term if he refused to announce his "surrender".

Mr Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity, questioned about Mr Hardek as he left the Gdansk shipyard, said, "I don't speculate about things like that. I am just not going to talk about it."

The Western column was moving on Koro-Toro, which is 125 miles north of the government garrison at Salal, where an estimated 100 French paratroopers are also stationed.

The eastern column was heading for Oum Chaloupe, 190 miles south-east of the oasis town of Fay-S-Largeau which the rebels captured two weeks ago and turned into a major base.

Koro-Toro is deserted but the government still has troops at Oum Chaloupe, although Western diplomatic sources here say they believe it is indefensible.

Life for French troops at Salal is so tough they will have to be rotated to prevent mental problems, an Italian journalist says.

Signor Lucio Lanza of the Milan newspaper *Il Giornale*, the only journalist so far to reach Salal, said the outpost

## Chad says rebels are advancing

Djedjamer (Reuters) - Two columns of rebels backed by Libyan armour in northern Chad are advancing towards two government outposts, the Chadian Information Minister, Mr Soumarie Mahamat, said yesterday.

They believed he would be freed soon under the terms of an amnesty declared when martial law was lifted last month, offering activists freedom from prosecution if they surrendered and made statements of their offences.

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## BAOR men accused of armed robbery

Bonn - Three soldiers from the First Battalion, the Irish Guards are being held in British military custody in Munster after being arrested by German police on charges of armed robbery. (Michael Binion writes)

The three men, whose names have not been given, are alleged to have raided a petrol station on June 30 using British Army Sterling sub-machine guns, and stolen cigarettes, sweets, and DM 2,000 (£500) in cash. They were said to have been caught after fleeing in a car which then crashed.

A spokesman for the British Army of the Rhine said a military investigation was now complete, and the Army was waiting to see whether the West German authorities would waive their jurisdiction.

## Sinatra sues

Las Vegas (Reuters) - Frank Sinatra is seeking \$10m (£5.6m) damages from a night club here called "Sinatra", alleging that the owners, the brothers Duane, Dennis and Paul Sinatra, misappropriated his name and were trying to mislead the public. The singer has a new contract to perform exclusively at an hotel and casino three blocks away.

## Kidnapped

Nampula (Reuters) - Two Soviet technicians have been killed and 24 kidnapped in Mozambique in the continuing harassment of foreign aid specialists by opponents of the Marxist Government. A number of Mozambicans were also seized in the raid on a tantalite mine at Morroa, Soviet sources said.

## Mafia dug in

Rome (Reuters) - It will be the year 2000 before the Mafia is defeated, Signor Emmanuele De Francesco, the special commissioner charged with fighting the criminal network, said in an interview. The Mafia mentality remained deeply entrenched in schools, but this would take time.

## Nevis in step

Port-of-Spain (Reuters) - The coalition Government of the St Kitts-Nevis Prime Minister, Mr Kennedy Simmonds, made a clean sweep of all five seats in a new legislative assembly to handle affairs on the smaller island of Nevis after the twin-island state gains independence on September 19.

## A-waste block

Brussels (Reuters) - Belgium and Switzerland have suspended indefinitely the disposal of 3,700 tonnes of radioactive waste in the Atlantic because of a dumping boycott by British seabed. The British company under contract cannot raise a crew.

## Shagari victory

Lagos (AFP) - President Shagari's National Party of Nigeria has won 55 of the 85 federal Senate seats contested last Saturday. Voting for the remaining 11 seats was put off because of violence or electoral irregularities.

## Queen foiled

Johannesburg - Judgment in an application to the Swaziland High Court by Queen Dzilwile to make her dismissal as Queen Regent declared illegal was withheld after a proclamation that royal affairs were beyond the prerogative of the courts.

## Children killed

Cologne (Reuters) - Eight people, including five children, died and five others were injured in a three-car crash near Cologne on Tuesday night. A tyre on one of the vehicles burst.

## Nepal epidemic

Katmandu, (AP) - Twenty-four more people have died of gastro-enteritis in Nepal, bringing the number of deaths from the disease to 95 in the past two weeks. Doctors have been sent to affected areas to deal with the epidemic, which is spreading.

## School falls

Taipei (Reuters) - Twenty-two students were killed and 63 injured when a school at Feng Yuan, 100 miles south of Taipei, collapsed during opening ceremonies for the new term. Rescue workers feared more bodies might be found.

## Drugs arrest

Amsterdam (AFP) - Police arrested a 31-year-old Londoner, identified only by his initials "LRS", in connexion with a narcotics haul in central Amsterdam earlier this week in which 770 lb of hashish were seized.

## Catalan JR

Barcelona (AD) - From mid September the American television series *Dallas* is to be shown throughout Catalonia dubbed in Catalan. Spaniards who do not speak the regional language will be out of luck.

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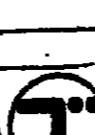
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مكتبة الأصل

## Generals out of touch as Chile looks to the post-Pinochet era

From Florencia Vargas, Santiago

A ring of uneasiness pervaded the first speeches by armed forces chiefs and the official threats against "forces of chaos" which marked this week's tenth anniversary of General Augusto Pinochet's seizure of power in Chile.

General Pinochet and his supporters still occupy the leadership, but Chile itself has undoubtedly entered the post-Pinochet era, with political debate centring on what will happen when he resigns. Though the President seems not to know what is happening, the facts are piling up.

In a country that lives an intense political life, where already new candidates for the presidency are presenting themselves and new governmental programmes are being discussed, General Pinochet has been forced to accept what previously, for him, was always unacceptable. When he addresses the country, it seems as if he is talking about a country that no longer exists.

One of his phrases that "not one single leaf in Chile moves without his knowledge" has lost all validity. Today, the leaves move by themselves, raised by a wind that does not wait for the boss's permission.

Chile in 1983 is not the country that spoke with whispers under the reign of terror of one man and his secret forces. The people have lost much of their fear, and are calling in loud voices for his resignation.

When several trade unions called in May for a protest against the military regime, the noise of the pots and pans banging in the early evenings was timid under the slogan "Democracy now", the protests continued in June and July, and the Government felt obliged to

impose a curfew starting at 8pm on the evening of the protest.

Earlier this month, General Pinochet issued a warning that the Government would not tolerate any more protests, and threatened to occupy Santiago with 18,000 troops in spite of this, protests continued for two days, leaving 26 dead and 1,500 arrested.

The new minister has recognized the legality of the non-violent protest, stating even that for the next protest - expected on the tenth anniversary celebration of the military regime - he would not call out the armed forces, but would leave the consequences to those who organize it.

He has also declared that legalization of the new formation of political parties next year will be studied, as well as an election of Congress before the fixed date of 1989.

President Pinochet's insecurity over confronting the demands of the opposition, who seek his immediate resignation.

He has had to use a right-wing politician like Señor Onofre Jarpa to calm the spirits and perhaps find a dialogue with the only part of the opposition that could be seduced - the Christian Democrats.

These statements do not necessarily signify that the military Government has changed its character. Rather that these are decisions forced by circumstances and useful for courting the Christian Democrats, who a few weeks ago organized a coalition of various parties, called the "Democratic Alliance", with representatives from the right and the Radicals.

Their programme is based on a dialogue with the Government, with a prior condition that General Pinochet resigns.

Within the Christian Democrats, however, several of the right-wing leaders now seem willing to participate in the dialogue offered by Señor Onofre Jarpa.

The left-wing forces - which in the next few days are to launch a democratic and popular government programme - are demanding not only General Pinochet's exit from office, but that the entire junta resign in favour of a transitional government under the President of the Supreme Court.

**General Pinochet: Forced to make concessions.**

### Agent orange makers sued

## Vietnam veterans battle in court

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

In what promises to be a cause célèbre, 20,000 ex-servicemen are suing the makers of agent orange, the defoliant sprayed on jungles by the Americans during the Vietnam War to deny cover to their enemies. The men claim they were harmed by handling it.

The herbicide contained dioxin, itself the focus of controversy. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regards dioxin as highly toxic, and the minute traces have been shown to cause cancer in some animals.

Nobody can say how dangerous it is to man, but fear of its supposed insidious effects is widespread. For example, the Government is buying the town of Times Beach, Missouri, paying \$21m to rehouse the population of 2,400, after an examination revealed dioxin in the soil.

In other parts of the country people have been alarmed by the discovery that dioxin in chemical plant waste has been carelessly and illegally dumped near their homes.

In the Vietnam veterans' case, expected to start next year, the leading defendant is the Dow Chemical Company of Michigan, the largest supplier of agent orange. It is now trying to improve its image stained by the dioxin scare.

The company believes it is being made a scapegoat because of the public's emotional response to the use of agent orange, and napalm, another Dow product made notorious in Vietnam.

Dow and the EPA have long been glaring at each other over the dioxin issue. Dow is an old and proud company and has always resisted being stamped by studies it believes to be scientifically unsound. To some the company looks arrogant.

### Archbishop of Prague attacks state

## Strike hits main Tamil city in Sri Lanka

From Our Correspondent Colombo

Residents of Jaffna, the administrative capital of the Tamil area of Sri Lanka, yesterday held a general strike with all schools, offices, shops and workplaces closed and all road transport stopped.

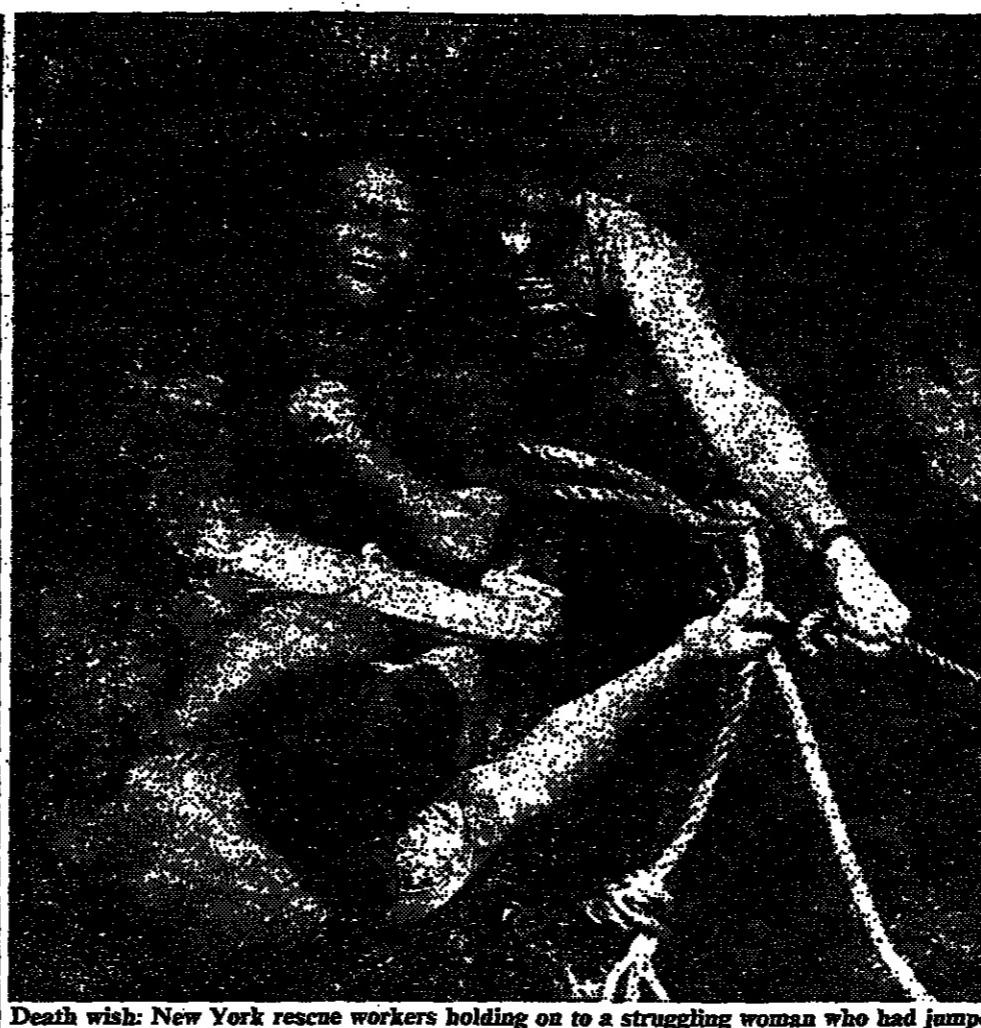
It marked the killing a month ago of 52 Tamil prisoners in a Colombo jail by Sinhalese prisoners. The killings took place in TWO incidents on July 25 and July 27.

In Colombo a Government spokesman said no one had claimed responsibility for carrying the strike.

The curfew was reduced from nine hours to five hours from yesterday.

With 13,000 people still in refugee camps a government spokesman said about 65 per cent of those in Colombo were stateless and would have to be the subject of discussions between the Sri Lankan and Indian Governments.

The cardinal appealed to the authorities to consider, in the interest of peaceful coexistence and other values, "a more fruitful alternative to this old, continuous, supercilious conflict," Kathpress said.



Death wish: New York rescue workers holding on to a struggling woman who had jumped into the Hudson river. She screamed: "Let me go, I want to die."

## Moi prepares for next five years

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Daniel arap Moi was yesterday assured of reelection for the next five years, when he presented his nomination papers from the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) in an open-air ceremony.

The left-wing forces - which in the next few days are to

launch a democratic and popular government programme - are demanding not only General Pinochet's exit from office, but that the entire junta resign in favour of a transitional government under the President of the Supreme Court.

They are making it a colourful occasion.

President Moi pledged to uphold the Kanu manifesto, which has just been issued for the general election on September 26.

The party's pledges to work for national unity and economic progress, and emphasises the need to reduce Kenya's four per cent birth rate.

Kanu's governing council,

chaired by President Moi, has approved 991 candidates for the 158 elected seats in Parliament. Four prospective candidates were rejected because they either had criminal records or were not considered to have followed Kanu policies.

The elections were not due until late next year, but were brought forward by President Moi after a political crisis in which he accused unnamed ministers of disloyalty.

## Mauritius gets down to balancing the books

Port Louis (AFP) Economic problems will dominate the first weeks of the new coalition Government which has won power in the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius.

Mr Anerood Jugnauth's administration will have to prepare a tough budget to present to Parliament and start discussions with the International Monetary Fund in an attempt to emerge from the worst economic crisis the country has known.

The Prime Minister's three-party coalition - his own Mauritian Socialist Movement (MSM), Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's Labour Party and Sir Gaetan Duval's Social Democratic Party - took 41 of the 60 seats for Mauritius itself, against 19 for the opposition Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) of Mr Paul Berenger.

On the neighbouring island of Rodrigues the Rodrigues People's Organization (OPR), normally allied to the MMM, took both seats.

The elections took place only 14 months after a left-wing coalition of the MSM and the Mauritian Socialist Party of Mr Harish Boodhoo swept the board, ousting the Labour Party which had ruled for 20 years.

But in a dispute over policy Mr Berenger, then Finance Minister, went into opposition with most of the MMM MP's.

On Sunday the MSM won 28 seats, Labour nine and the Social Democrats four, but the whole coalition took only 52 per cent of the votes, leaving the MSM the strongest single party in terms of popular support.

But the MSM was effectively leaderless in Parliament, as Mr Berenger, who founded the party, its Chairman and its Secretary-General all lost their seats.

## Hongkong relations chief named by China

Peking (AFP) - China yesterday confirmed reports that the former Foreign Minister, Mr Ji Pengfei, has been named head of Hongkong and Macao Affairs office, which is handling negotiations with Britain on the future of Hongkong.

Observers here said China clearly wanted to spell out its position on the future of the British colony to the international community as well as Britain.

Mr Ji, aged 73, was Foreign Minister from 1971 to 1974, a period which saw China re-admitted to the United Nations and Peking resume contacts with many Western nations, including Britain.

He became a Deputy Premier in 1979 and State Councillor in 1982, a position which has brought him into frequent contact with visiting foreign delegations.

• HONGKONG: China is developing relations with Macao to influence the negotiations on the future of Hongkong (Richard Hughes writes).

The current visit from Canton of the Governor of Guangdong province, Mr Liang Lingguang, and a delegation of six advisers, has underlined Canton's desire to forge closer political and technical links with provincial authorities across the border.

The popular Portuguese Governor of Macao, Admiral Vasco de Almeida E Costa, has warmly welcomed the delegation and accepted an invitation to visit Canton later this year, when plans for Chinese-financed reclamation of land and development of Macao's capitalist-colonial industry will be approved.

"The economic development of our province will benefit Macao just as a prosperous and stable Macao will benefit Guangdong," Mr Liang said.

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INDUST 2050 550 RPM 6kg	£149.95	£40.00	£150.00	£150.00	£150.00
INDUST 2050 550 RPM 7kg	£179.95	£40.00	£180.00	£180.00	£180.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 4kg	£109.95	£40.00	£110.00	£110.00	£110.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 5kg	£129.95	£40.00	£130.00	£130.00	£130.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 6kg	£149.95	£40.00	£150.00	£150.00	£150.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 7kg	£179.95	£40.00	£180.00	£180.00	£180.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 8kg	£199.95	£40.00	£200.00	£200.00	£200.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 9kg	£219.95	£40.00	£220.00	£220.00	£220.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 10kg	£239.95	£40.00	£240.00	£240.00	£240.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 11kg	£259.95	£40.00	£260.00	£260.00	£260.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 12kg	£279.95	£40.00	£280.00	£280.00	£280.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 13kg	£299.95	£40.00	£300.00	£300.00	£300.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 14kg	£319.95	£40.00	£320.00	£320.00	£320.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 15kg	£339.95	£40.00	£340.00	£340.00	£340.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 16kg	£359.95	£40.00	£360.00	£360.00	£360.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 17kg	£379.95	£40.00	£380.00	£380.00	£380.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 18kg	£399.95	£40.00	£400.00	£400.00	£400.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 19kg	£419.95	£40.00	£420.00	£420.00	£420.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 20kg	£439.95	£40.00	£440.00	£440.00	£440.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 21kg	£459.95	£40.00	£460.00	£460.00	£460.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 22kg	£479.95	£40.00	£480.00	£480.00	£480.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 23kg	£499.95	£40.00	£500.00	£500.00	£500.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 24kg	£519.95	£40.00	£520.00	£520.00	£520.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 25kg	£539.95	£40.00	£540.00	£540.00	£540.00
ZANUSSI 1250 1000 RPM 26kg	£559.95	£40.00	£560.00	£560.00	£560.00
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## SPECTRUM

## Knight of the stars

**T**he walls of the observing room at Jodrell Bank are made up of banks of amplifiers, cables and computers, which analyse and record the signals picked up by the big dish. It was here, last thing at night for his three decades as director of the Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories, that Sir Bernard Lovell would end his day, checking on the work in progress, offering advice and encouragement to the few remaining staff.

And it is Jodrell Bank which is Lovell's most tangible achievement and the most obvious evidence of his position as a major figure in international astronomy.

Born in Gloucestershire, Lovell graduated from Bristol university and in 1936 became assistant lecturer in physics at Manchester university, where he came under the considerable influence of Professor Patrick Blackett.

Lovell's early research was with cosmic rays, the nuclei of atoms which hurtle through space. But like many other academics of his time he soon became involved in the development of radar (radio detection and range). On September 3, 1939, the day that Chamberlain broadcast the news that Britain was at war, Lovell was working in the operations room of an early warning station at Saxon Wold in Yorkshire.

He was part of a team developing radar for airborne interception (AI), enabling night fighters to locate enemy aircraft and manoeuvre within visual range. It was through working with radar during the war that Lovell also became familiar with the experimental problems of working with radio waves.

As the war continued, Lovell was placed in charge of another crucial radar development. Night bombing of Germany was proving ineffective. Two thirds of all crews failed to strike within five miles of their targets. The project, codenamed H2S, was the development of a radar "blind bombing" system to help pilots find their targets, but the system was bedevilled by problems.

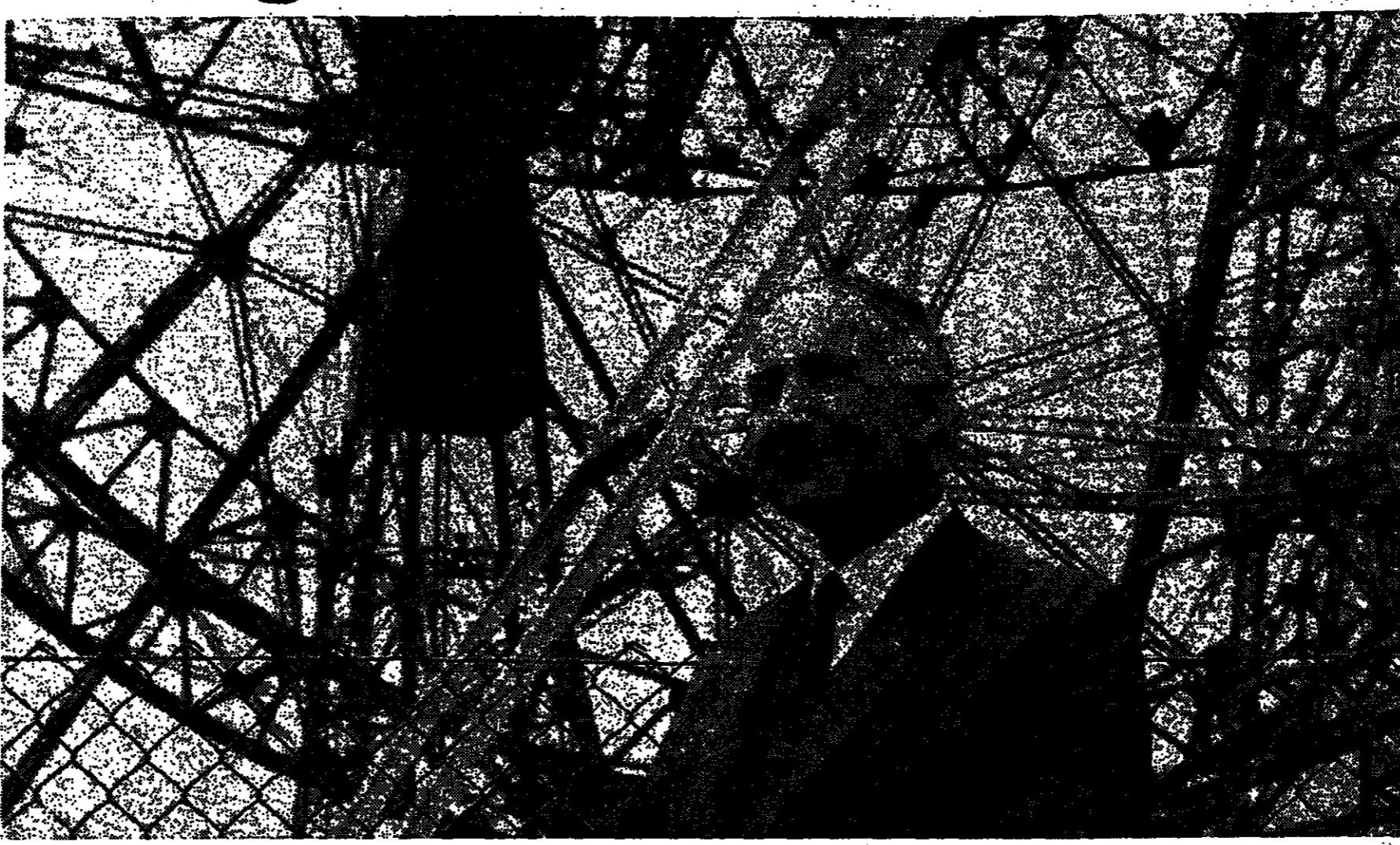
On July 3, 1942 however, Lovell and his colleagues met Winston Churchill in the Cabinet Room. Churchill demanded that the blind bombing apparatus be operational by October, a seemingly impossible task.

But at the end of the year a system was working. By the end of 1943, 32,000 out of 53,000 sorties were led by H2S aircraft. The same system could also detect submarines surfacing under cover of night. Hitler confessed that "the temporary setback in our U-boat campaign is due to a single technical invention of our enemies".

Lovell later said that he found his wartime experiences frustrating. At the end of the war, exhausted by six years of intense pressure, he returned to Manchester with two trailers of surplus radar equipment and a diesel with frozen fuel pipes. He set up a primitive station south of the city with two gardeners of the university's botanical grounds for company. The land once belonged to William Jauderell, who had fought with the Black Prince at Poitiers.

Some time before this, Lovell had suggested to Blackett that the rapid and transient echoes seen by coastal defence and airborne radar might be reflections from cosmic ray showers. Together they drew up a famous paper, *Radio, echoes and cosmic ray showers* (Blackett rewrote Lovell's first draft in a Westminster shelter during an air raid). The echoes turned out not to be from cosmic rays but from meteors and on October 9, 1946, Lovell observed an intense meteor shower.

His work soon demonstrated that the strongly held belief that sporadic meteors came from outside our solar system was wrong. Meteors are pieces of rocky debris that circle the sun, ranging in size from the microscopic upwards. When one is big enough a pinhead enters the earth's atmosphere and it burns up, becoming a familiar



## The Times Profile: Sir Bernard Lovell at 70

"shooting star". Radar enabled much fainter and even daytime meteors to be detected. Later Lovell was to write a classic textbook on the subject.

In 1946, construction began of a 218ft diameter fixed parabolic telescope consisting of fields of wires. This telescope contributed much to the re-emergence of radio astronomy after the Second World War.

By 1948, Lovell had plans for a 250ft fully steerable dish. After a meeting at Edinburgh university, where Lovell presented his case, Sir Edward Appleton recorded: "All present were emphatic that every effort should be made to erect such a steerable instrument in Great Britain". In 1950 support came from astronomical and governmental quarters and in 1952 Husband and Company of Sheffield and London were appointed as engineers. Work began that autumn.

Ten thousand tons of reinforced concrete were poured into the foundations and eventually 2,000 tons of metal made up the superstructure. But the construction of the "big dish" was far from straightforward. The escalating costs became the subject of a House of Commons committee. Delays, mounting costs, increasing debts and bureaucracy wove a 10-year nightmare of intractable problems around Lovell, threatening at one time to send him to prison for alleged overspending of government money.

There was bitter opposition from other university departments and from Manchester corporation. But the public rallied and contributed £500,000 of the £850,000 cost. Although huge at the time, these sums were tiny compared to those spent on the US and Russian space programmes.

The first radio waves were picked up on August 2, 1957. Two months later the Russians launched Sputnik 1.

Lovell was in the right place at the right time and had an instrument that could vastly outperform anything else. One small radar echo confounded the opponents of Jodrell Bank, who were calling it a costly and technological white elephant. Jodrell Bank produced not only radar tracking of the first ever artificial satellite, but also its

carrier rocket, the first ever intercontinental ballistic missile. Nothing in the US or the USSR could match the big dish.

Later Jodrell was to pull off another coup. It transmitted signals to the American Pioneer V deep space probe to release it from its carrier rocket. The big dish was the only one capable of establishing radio contact with the probe at a distance of more than 22 million miles. Afterwards, a telephone call came from Lord Nuffield:

"Is that Lovell?" "Yes, my lord." "How much is still owing on the telescope?" "About £50,000." "Is that all, I want to pay it off."

Lovell was left speechless.

It was Lovell's contribution to astronomy. However, that kept it at the forefront of science for decades. Radio echoes from the moon gave a new accuracy to the measurement of the solar system. The telescope did much to investigate the shape and rotation of our own Milky Way. Because radio light is scarce compared to optical light it can traverse vast distances through space. Jodrell Bank measured the positions of radio sources that were found to be the most distant and energetic objects known in

the universe. These were called quasars and are exploding galaxies half a universe away.

I first met Lovell when I was a research student at Jodrell Bank. I was the junior member of the team headed by Lovell which looked for explosions on the surfaces of nearby stars – explosions similar to the solar flares seen on the sun.

Over the past decade the emphasis of research at Jodrell Bank has shifted away from the use of the single big dish to explore the universe. Jodrell pioneered a technique called radio interferometry whereby two small dishes some distance apart can be electronically connected in such a way as to perform like a single large dish of a size equal to the distance between them. Jodrell now has an array of telescopes throughout England and Wales which it uses to emit signals of a strength equal to that of an enormous single telescope.

Lovell's stewardship of what is perhaps Britain's most famous centre for science has not gone without criticism. A recent research team from the University of Sussex compared Jodrell Bank with three other centres of radio astronomy: Cambridge and

two others in Europe. They concluded that Jodrell performed poorly in the years 1969-78.

Lovell counters by arguing that this 10-year period is an unrepresentative "snapshot" and that it is misleading to compare Jodrell and Cambridge, since they are two aspects of the same national radio astronomy programme. Lovell points out that in 1967 he and other top radio astronomers took a policy decision to delay the re-equipping of Jodrell Bank and to build an array of telescopes at Cambridge.

In 1981, when Lovell handed over the directorship of Jodrell to Professor Graham Smith – who had left Jodrell in 1974 to become director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory – he pointed out that the big dish had already exceeded its expected 15-year lifetime by 10 years and was good for at least another 20.

Apart from his technical publications, Lovell has written many popular books communicating his understanding as well as his philosophy of nature. He conveys an exciting and positive image of all aspects of science and unlike many science writers is not swayed by fad or fashion.

He is a complex and diverse person. His keen interest in cricket has recently led to an investigation into electronic aids for umpires. He has demonstrated the art of water divining. Other interests include gardening and literature. He is a musician who particularly enjoys Elgar.

His love of his country was exemplified when he said that being away from England in the spring was "a peculiar form of masochism".

Although retired from the directorship of Jodrell Bank, Lovell still continues his researches and writings in an office built for him in the shadow of the big dish. It is true to say that radio astronomy has changed man's conception of the universe. The radio astronomy facilities he built up at Jodrell Bank have played a large role in the widening of horizons. Lovell has called it "the centre of immeasurables".

David Whitehouse

The author is an astrophysicist at University College London.



As seen by David Levine in 1969

ALFRED CHARLES BERNARD LOVELL  
born August 31, 1913.  
1936 Assistant lecturer in physics at Manchester university.  
1937 Married Mary Joyce Chasterman.  
1939 Development of radar airborne interception system.  
1941 December 28: placed in charge of blind bombing.  
1945 December: returns to Manchester with surplus radio equipment.  
1946 Construction begins of 218ft fixed dish.  
1952 Autumn: Construction of Mark 1 telescope begins.  
1955 Elected Fellow of Royal Society.  
1957 August 2: Mark 1 telescope operational.  
1957 October 13: Became first ever professor of radio astronomy.  
1960 March 11: Pioneer 5 contacted at 22 million miles.  
1961 Knighted.  
1969-71 President Royal Astronomical Society.  
1970-76 Vice-president International Astronomical Union.  
1981 October: Retires as director of Jodrell Bank.

## FINDINGS

A series reporting on research

## PUBLIC OPINION

Hanging is one thing; I do understand that many MPs vote with their conscience in the full knowledge and respect of their constituents' opinions. I do feel, however, that it is less likely to do with conscience and more with the adult lobbying of MPs by entrenched and well-organized opponents that Ray Whitney's Private Members' Bill fell in the last session of Parliament.

The first was travelling to the holiday, among those who went by ship, nearly half (44 per cent) thought it "very exciting". But it clearly had its drawbacks: one 12-year-old girl told us: "You start to get excited. I love going on ferries when you start to get ill".

The other finding I liked best was about who chooses where to go. None of the kids we talked to claimed they alone made the choice, but about one in six said they participate in the decision-making to a greater or lesser degree, like the nine-year girl who said: "We have this quiz, who goes where, and my dad normally wins".

## Never on Sunday?

The Home Secretary has announced that the Government is to investigate the Sunday trading regulations. And well they might, for according to the work we carried out for the National Consumer Council last year, 62 per cent of the public said they wanted their MPs to vote for a Bill allowing shops to choose when they open and shut.

From time to time, usually several times a day, I am amused, astounded,aghast and/or outraged at the attitudes and opinions of the British public. But no study has had more amusement in my recollection than we at MORI have recently completed for Thomas Cook on the subject of children's attitudes to holidays among a cross-section of eight to twelve year olds throughout Britain. The details will be reported more fully in *The Times*'s Friday Page tomorrow, so I'll not dwell upon them here, only to tell you my favourite bits.

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Never on Sunday?

The General Household Survey's 1982 results have just been released by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys showing a continuing decline in the consumption of cigarettes. In 1972, 52 per cent of the public were smokers. The figure has declined steadily over the decade and now just more than a third, (38 per cent of men and 33 per cent of women) are regular smokers. A third of men and half of women have never (or only occasionally) smoked.

There is a striking association between cigarette smoking and social class. Only about one in five of those in the professions now smoke. 29 per cent of employers and managers, around four in ten of skilled manual workers but nearly half of unskilled manual workers smoke, ie those least able to afford the expense.

Enoch Powell

Last year Chris Patten was runner-up, but Mrs Thatcher has posted him to the Northern Ireland office so he's disqualified from the competition. This year Ted Heath ran second and Francis Pym was third. Next year Michael Foot, by then no longer leader of the Opposition, will be eligible; wonder if he'll give them a run for their money?

Enoch Powell

## Harper &amp; Queen

PARIS BACKS BLACK  
Your guide to the SEXIEST little  
(black) dresses EVER

THE OTHER LADY DIANA  
Artemis Cooper edits  
her family love letters

THE NATIONAL CARRIAGE  
DRIVING CHAMPIONSHIPS  
We meet the crack driver  
most likely to win

BACK TO SCHOOL  
The most successful uniforms  
money can buy

GITANE BLUES  
The new mood in Paris

£1.50 AND CHIC AT THE PRICE

September issue out now

moreover...  
Miles Kington

More  
lines on  
parking

The story so far: Seamus Dally, car-hire millionaire and would-be broadcaster, is accused of removing a double yellow line in order to park without charge. He denies the charge stoutly, as who wouldn't. Now read on. You never know what might happen to you. Counsel: Mr Dally, the court has heard the police witness describe how the whole street was covered in a double yellow line. It has also heard your say that there was a gap in the double yellow line large enough for you to park in. Who do you honestly expect the court to believe, you or the police?

Defendant: Me.

Counsel: Yes, well, fair enough. Still, I think you ought to offer some explanation of this gap in the yellow line, don't you?

Defendant: It strikes me that so far the court has concentrated entirely on the absence of a double yellow line beneath my car, and has assumed that because it wasn't there, it must have been removed.

Judge: What other possible explanation is there?

Defendant: There is another theory that has not even been considered by the court so far, and that is: that the yellow line was there all the time – but was not visible.

Counsel: Could you explain that?

Defendant: There is nothing easier than to buy a roll of black sticky tape and to spread it out over the double yellow line in such a way that it entirely covers the paint and looks like a bit of road, potholes and all.

Counsel: So that's what you did!

Defendant: Not at all. You merely asked me for another explanation and I have given you one. I neither removed the yellow line nor covered it up. However, there is yet another theory...

Judge: Great stuff! I love theories. It's facts I can't handle.

Defendant: I would like to call a witness.

Judge: Defendants can't call witnesses, not if they're already in the witness stand.

Defendant: We can in Ireland. Call William Carsairs! (After a bit of shuffling, Mr Carsairs fits on to the witness stand with the defendant.) You are William Carsairs, a road-painter?

Carsairs: I was then.

Defendant: When?

Carsairs: In 1980, the year you are going to ask me about, when I painted Sears Road end to end with a double yellow line.

Defendant: Could you tell the court how you arrived at your work?

Carsairs: I drove there.

Defendant: And where did you leave your car?

Carsairs: In Sears Road, of course. It was the only free street for miles.

Defendant: Did you paint yellow lines under your car?

Carsairs: No, I left it till later, so that when I moved the car on, blimey! You're right I clean forgot to go back and paint that bit. Stone me!

Defendant: And there, gentlemen of the jury, you have it. The yellow lines were not removed by me because they were never there in the first place. In fact, I myself went back the next day and painted the lines in, voluntarily. Alone of all the yellow lines in London, that short stretch is not the property of the Metropolitan Police; it belongs to me.

Judge: If I have got this straight, a man stands here accused of taking something which was never there, and even if it had been there, it would have been his own property. Who says that British justice is not the most wonderful in the world? Case dismissed!

Clerk: My Lord, we have just had a message from the outside world. It's from the BBC, and they say that one of their employees, a Mr Henry Kelly, is not feeling well. They ask if the defendant is free to stand by to replace him...

Defendant: Lord be praised! It's my big break! Hallelujah!

(Readers who like happy endings may be interested to know that the Seamus Dally Show will be one of the BBC's big autumn offerings.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD  
(No. 133)

ACROSS  
1 Religious sensory (6)  
2 Frequency (5)  
3 Troublesome (7)  
4 Great fitness (7)  
5 Play chapter (5)  
6 Bore hole (5)  
7 Beach gravel (7)  
9 Curved (6)  
10 Cure all (6)  
11 Move slowly (4)  
12 Study of ideas (8)  
13 Pray (6)  
14 Venerable (6)  
15 Yukon gold area (8)  
16 Prisoner (7

THE TIMES THURSDAY AUGUST 25 1983

## CHILDREN'S BOOKS

**Brian Alderson hunts the golden hare  
Selling a million?****Quest for the Golden Hare**  
by Bamber Gascoigne  
(Cape, £7.95)

In August 1979 the artist Kit Williams buried an 18-carat golden toy in a park at Ampthill. A month later Jonathan Cape published his book of largely pictorial clues to its discovery under the title of *Masquerade*. And in February 1982, after a million copies of the book had been sold, a gentleman who called himself Ken Thomas dug the thing up. For everyone involved – not least the tens of thousands of disappointed treasure-hunters – *Masquerade* became a 946 (or 947) day wonder. Now though, with the publication of Bamber Gascoigne's *Quest*, it is to be hoped that the whole episode can be interned a good deal deeper than ever was the hare.

One reason for saying this is the conclusiveness of Mr Gascoigne's story. As the only witness at the start of the performance, and as a self-confessed duffer at puzzles, he is well placed to give a full and a dispassionate account of the *Masquerade* craze and he has taxed this essentially trivial event for all its possible implications. (Not the least of these is man's infinite capacity

for self-delusion.) Moreover, he manages to rib gently both the creators of and the contestants in the craze, so that despite the apparent solidity of his 224-page analysis there is much occasion for quiet comedy.

But a stronger reason for wanting to commit the whole affair to oblivion relates to its baleful effect on the way that people think about picture books. For – as Mr Gascoigne clearly shows – Kit Williams was not really interested in creating a book where words and pictures grow into an organic unity. *Masquerade* was primarily a bound-up collection of paintings, forced into a crude relationship to each other by a remarkably banal text. In essence it was just another example of those picture books so beloved of Central European publishers and Hampstead book-buyers which follow the adage "Never mind the story, just look at the paint".

This view has dominated much picture-book publishing in recent years – although it is now being overtaken by a perverse cult of graphic crudity. ("Never mind the story, look at the social significance.") But here and there one can still pick out a few offerings that owe allegiance to honored traditions of picture-book art.

Among the present batch, I am particularly taken with Pat

pearling Taxi, Mortimer's Cross, and Mortimer's Portrait on Glass – and it is an extremely funny book, where everything is pushed to the edge of hysterical farce, yet has a firm foundation in life. Where else would the Kalong bars from the docks roost, but Rumbury Tower Heights, a grottoesque office block put up at such great expense that no one has ever been able to afford to work in it? Not only a bat hostel, but a robber's hideout, a lair for kidnappers, and a wonderful spot for steeplechasing.

Pirate radios, stolen taxicabs, holidays in Ireland, even a figure largely Great Aunt Olwen Jones, who comes from Bangor to look after the family when Mum has flu is a splendid creation, and Quentin Blake has created a companion portrait to the terrifying Aunt Fidget Wonkham Strong (who wore iron hats) from Russell Brown's *Najork* saga. They are sisters in spirit, and Great Aunt Olwen, in her never-ending battle against germs and dirt, manages to repress the hitherto irrepressible Mortimer by giving him a bath.

Cyril Bonhamy is the hero (if you can describe him as such) of two earlier books, and he is one of those people who, quite innocently, are always in the midst of a huge misunderstanding. He is under the impression that he can speak French, and that he is speaking it to the Director of the Public Library in Nice, where he is on holiday with his mother. Deirdre, he is, in fact, speaking to the head of a gang of international crooks, who are under the impression that Cyril is one of them. How he comes to be on the run from the gendarmerie across France and into Belgium, part of the time disguised as a housemaid and

**No ravens by order****Mortimer's Cross**  
By Joan Aiken  
(Cape, £5.50)**Cyril Bonhamy and the Great Drain Robbery**  
By Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy  
(Cape, £4.95)

If you ever wondered what difference an illustrator made to the text, you have only to look at the work of Quentin Blake. With Joan Aiken, the fantasticalists are well matched: with Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy, the illustrations improve the text.

Mortimer the raven is well known to Jackanory watchers, and he lives with the Jones family in Rainwater Crescent in a dismal part of London – or it could be anywhere in the less than brave new world the planners have created. Ravens are large, threatening birds, and Mortimer is no exception. So awful is he that the Library Committee has gone to the trouble of having a special notice made which reads "No Ravens in the Library, By Order". Arabel Jones, the little girl who loves Mortimer, can never understand why people really don't care for a big black bird who causes nothing but trouble, and only says "Kazark", or, alternatively "Nevermore".

There are three stories – *The Mystery of Mr Jones's Disap-*

part of the time smeling very strongly of sewage is one of those things that neither he, nor indeed anyone else, can get absolutely straight. I found the exploits of Cyril just a bit laboured, the film frantic rather than furious, and without the logical logic of Mortimer and his habitat.

**Philippa Toomey****Real not cardboard Healer**  
By Peter Dickinson  
(Gollancz, £5.95)

There is something about spiritualism, clairvoyance and astrology that makes them oddly unsatisfactory topics for novels: it is as if they were too slippery, too eccentric, even as backdrops. Heroes who are in touch with other powers are rarely very endearing.

Peter Dickinson, however, is a superb and reliable storyteller and deft enough with his characters in his new novel for younger readers, *Healer*, to manage not to make them suffer from finding themselves in a faith-healing community. An ingredient of the supernatural in the background – increasingly present in his more recent work – in fact only serves to add tension to a fast moving, rather old-fashioned, adventure story.

Pinkie is a stout, serious child possessed of a strange gift for healing. Rather inept when it comes to everyday practicalities, she is befriended at school by Barry, an older boy, who mends her glasses and accompanies her on visits to her grandfather.

Pinkie's talents are soon harnessed by a cult leader who marries her widowed mother and installs her as a prisoner in a country house now turned into an extremely expensive healing centre. Barry, financed by Pinkie's anxious grandfather, tracks her down and engineers her escape. In a great chase, the two children make their get-away. But not forever! Peter Dickinson knows precisely where to brake the more improbable reaches of the imagination.

"As with his books for adults *Healer* works because its characters work. Pinkie and Barry are real people, not cardboard figures, with the fears and needs of ordinary children. It is their solidity that cleverly anchors a cast of adults whose behaviour is never wholly explained, but then, in a child's eye, is adult behaviour ever wholly explicable? It is precisely this twist that makes *Healer* such a clever book."

Caroline Moorehead

**Between stools****Dan Alone**  
By John Rowe Townsend  
(Kestrel, £5.95)

In *Dan Alone* John Rowe Townsend returns to the North East streets, the pub and the derelict hideaway of his first book, *Gumdale's Yard*. The genesis of that first novel lay in the lives of the "socially deprived" as observed by Townsend in his capacity as reporter for the *Manchester Guardian*, when the treatment of such subject matter was seen as pioneering.

**Pictures and play-rhymes for chiro-gymnasts**

One of Ian Beck's thirty-ish colour pictures from *Round and Round the Garden*, a collection of play-rhymes made by Sarah Williams (Oxford University Press, £5.95). It's a book which cheerfully combines pictorial entertainment for the child with simple instructions for the parent on how to play these traditional action games, but such expansive treatment necessarily restricts the number of rhymes that can be used.

If you want to see a larger and more varied range of chiro-gymnastics then you should turn to two recent reprints: *Nora Montgomerie's This Little Pig Went to Market* (Bedley Head, £5.95) and a hard back edition of Elizabeth Matterson's *This Little Puffin* (Kestrel, £5.95).

These are both large and systematically organized collections, so full of good things that they make one doubt whether heavy pictorial accompaniment really matters.

Another reissue worth noting is the paperback edition of Barbara Eason's *Faber Book of Nursery Verse* (Faber, £4.25). It's a book notorious for its dotty page layouts, but these are caused as much as anything by the prodigality and verve of the editor's selection.

B. A.

*Dan Alone* goes back in time to 1922 and an 11-year-old boy whose view of the world is heavily influenced by his reading of Victorian children's fiction – with its benevolent benefactors, long-lost, but patriotic parents and saintly children. Dan acts out these fantasies in real life as he attempts to discover who his father is and to convert the thieves amongst whom he has fallen to righteous ways.

In between the Victorians is a reworking of a major *Gumdale's Yard* theme: children playing house for real as they hide away from the authorities. In both books there is a wealth of domestic detail and a great many floors are scrubbed.

*Dan Alone* falls uneasily between styles. Its over-riding sense of place is Victorian with its literary references and its often stilted dialogue would be acceptable – a Townsend thief talks of "pains in the neck". But the logic of such pastiche is not followed through and characters thus appear ciphers, events simply implausible and dialogue old-fashioned.

But Townsend the social pioneer is still in evidence in his creation of Benji the Jew, a peripatetic glazier despised in the streets for his race. Benji serves most aptly in these National Front days to inform young readers of the anti-semitism of our recent past. That Benji should turn out to be Dan's father provokes a real dramatic tension and an interesting graduation of feeling in the son from loathing and fear to pity and love.

If this were a pastiche of Victorian children's fiction, the young hero's priggish reference to "undesirable characters" and the often stilted dialogue would be acceptable – a Townsend thief talks of "pains in the neck". But the logic of such pastiche is not followed through and characters thus appear ciphers, events simply implausible and dialogue old-fashioned.

In a different way Sandy Asher's book poses a similar problem. Here we meet Debbie, a young normal life with a boy-friend (albeit one four and a half inches shorter than she is) and with rows and make-ups from her parents (Irish mother, Italian father). Imposed on this, however, is an argument about trust, since she discovers that her elder sister is involved with a paedophilic drama teacher. For all Miss Asher's flip humour, which will be much to the taste of fans of Judy Blume, there is a serious question confronting Debbie about the keeping of promises and the balancing of her loyalty to parents, sister, friends and boy-friend.

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This is something for which younger readers may not be entirely prepared. Do we leave them to get on with it, or is there an onus on parents, teachers and librarians to know more about this borderland of fiction that lies between, let us say, *Little Women* and *Lolita*?

Jennie Ingham

**Celtic hinterland**  
The Dragonfly Years  
By Mollie Hunter  
(Puffin Books, £1.00)

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Heather Renshaw

**Not so flip**  
Run, Run as Fast as You Can  
By Mary Pope Osborne  
(Patrick Hardy, £4.95)

Run, Run as Fast as You Can seems for a while to be following the usual pattern of an American teenage novel. Eleven-year-old Hallie wants to be recognised as an adult within her family and wants to find a place for herself among the pretty and popular set of girls in her school class.

Half way through the book, however, the style makes a striking change when Hallie is confronted by the dreadful reality of her younger brother as pioneer of cancer. She is poignantly deprived as observed by Townsend in his capacity as reporter for the *Manchester Guardian*, when the treatment of such subject matter was seen as pioneering.

**Magical plots****The Genie and Her Bottle**  
By Nina Beachcroft  
(Heinemann, £5.95)**Well Met by Witchlight; Under the Enchanter; A Visit to Folly Castle; The Wishing People**  
By Nina Beachcroft  
(Dragon Paperbacks, £1.25 each)

When Alex spends the money for her school socks on a stoppered blue bottle in which she thinks she has seen something move, she sets in train a series of comic events which are no less enjoyable for being shaped to a known pattern. As in all Nina Beachcroft's fantasies, the electric possibilities of magic short-circuit on the damping probabilities of daily life. The genie that Alex and her brother Rob set loose – a languid, prepotent Arabian Nights beauty named Leila – is as much trouble to them as Jadin was to Polly and Digory in C. S. Lewis's *The Magician's Nephew*. Though Leila announces "I am your willing slave", it is Alex whose tired arm must give Leila's luxuriant hair the requisite one hard stroke of the brush.

These are homely books: adventurous neither in their subject matter nor in their treatment of it. The very familiarity of their tone and content makes them somehow forgettable; they do not linger in the mind. And yet in their refusal to play to the gallery, to make everything grand and wonderful or grand and terrible, their willingness to allow "the poetry" to wait if it conflicts with the chance of draughts", they achieve a quiet balance.

They offer, too, in place of originality, a refreshing liveliness of approach. Take, for instance, this splendid piece of invective delivered by the dilapidated good witch Mary at first sight of her enemy Mrs Black in *Well Met by Witchlight*: "Poxie piece of a mangy polecat! Pah! Come to see what your miserable hail and wind have done, you cracked siver of a cat's claw! You toad's turd." In the course of some elemental battle between good and evil, this diatribe would probably delight the children who have chummed up with Mary; spat by a dirty, disreputable old woman at a smart middle-class lady in the middle of the village street, it is an acute embarrassment. Like Alex and Rob's genie, Mary is a nuisance as well as a pleasure: the mundane world will not accommodate her. And in the end it is the mundane world, the world of draughts not poetry, "the richness of ordinary happy family life", which enfolds the children and excludes Mary. As Rob puts it, with Leila safely corked up again and bobbing down the Thames: "Here I come, Leila."

Neil Philip

Provided you like the bright and busy style, *Super Gran in Magic* assembles the now familiar cast: Mr Black, the inventor; Edision Faraday, his ham-footed daughter; Willard, who is Granny's grandson, and Super Tub, the reformed villain's assistant who is currently applying his muscles (which are not fit) in a circus. The action as usual springs from one of Mr Black's improbable brainwaves, in this case a machine for hypnotizing people which arouses the interest and curiosity of Mystic, an incompetent, mildly dishonest theatrical magician, and his stooge, Margo.

If you look at another example of dire experiences in the Celtic hinterland, then you begin to see how stories should be written. Polly Devlin's *The Fair Side of the Lough* (Gollancz, £5.95) is ostensibly a set of tales told by Mary-Ellen to a young girl in her charge. All are drawn from Mary-Ellen's life as the daughter of a poor fisherman on the coast of Lough Neagh – but far from being mollifying experiences they are instinct with *hercule* life. Stark, terrible, comic things happen on the far side of that Lough. Much loved dolls are decapitated, pigs are gutted before your very eyes; the Black and Tans wreak pointless anguish on a gentle old man. Mary-Ellen lives for the reader as neither of those Scottish narrators do, and her plain authentic speech brings her stories pulsing to life.

David Wade

**Taken short**  
The chip test

I've just looked at half a dozen different explanations of how a silicon chip is made. Three left me none the wiser; three made some sense. The chip test is not the only way of sorting out the flood of children's fact books about computers that has appeared in recent months. But you have to start somewhere.

There is no doubt that every home should have one. You don't actually need to know anything about how a computer works to use one. But children are growing up with the things, the home and school micros they have access to are only a small part of the story, and most want to know more.

The books I have seen were pretty similar in treatment and even (with one exception) the rather dreary mix of pictures. They give a bit of history, a bit about how computers work, a bit about programming, a bit about their uses in the world, and a bit about likely developments.

Some provide glimpses of a computerized home of the future. Few doubts are raised about consequences and social effects: computers are a Good Thing, enabling mums and children to work from home and the police to catch more criminals.

Most of the books were adequately clear and informative. The three best (all of which passed the chip test) were the *Usborne Guide to Computers* by Brian Kenna Smith (Usborne, £1.55), *Computer World*, by Jacqueline Megarry (*Kingfisher*, £2.95) and *Computers*, by Neil Ardrey (*Kingfisher*, £4.95).

The Devil's Doorbell. By Allan Baillie (*Blackie*, £4.95). Winner of the first Kathleen Fidler Award with a well-tried theme of two children washed out to sea on a packing-case. The action is interspersed with an undeveloped plot about Dad's failure as a farmer.

The Devil's Doorbell. By Anthony Horowitz (*Patrick Hardcastle*, £4.95). Looks like being an exhilarating comic thriller, but ends up tangled in a too-ambitious effort to unite the powers of nuclear fission and ancient witchcraft.

The Worm and the Toffee-nosed Princess, and other stories of Monsters. By Eva Ibbotson (*Macmillan*, £3.95). One of four books in a new series of re-invented or re-told folktales. Although it makes fun of things like Krakens and Brollachans, which it should not, it has a liveliness of language that is less prominent in its three companions: *Beyond the Firelight* by Ann Lawrence, *The Boy who Turned into a Goat* by James Riordan, and *A Small Pudding for Wee Gowrie* by William Mayne.

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## Palace of varieties

Alexandra Palace is to rise again. Louis Bizet, who administers the £30m trust set up to look after the building after it was gutted by fire in 1980, is jubilant that permission has been granted for redevelopment as an exhibition and leisure centre. The decision comes almost two years after a public inquiry which Bizet calls "the most uninteresting ever held". It attracted no more than four observers throughout, lasted six months, and had as its highpoint Bizet's joking suggestion that a complex of sex shops might make the operation commercially viable. This was taken seriously, but the resulting pandemonium went unreported because the press had long since ceased attending.

### Spoilt rare bit

There is more troublesome news of a burnt building in Wales, the hotel at Porthmeirion by Clough Williams-Ellis. After a succession of retrospective applications for planning permission for repairs already carried out in what conservationists consider an "unsatisfactory, crude and piecemeal" way, the Victorian Society has begged the Welsh Office to halt all work until a comprehensive restoration scheme has been approved. Teresa Sladen, of the Victorian Society, says: "The local authority and National Park office simply do not understand the aesthetic complaints we are raising with them. We have given up writing to Gwynedd County Council, and now we find the Welsh Office never replies." Clough Williams-Ellis did not bother much with planning authorities when creating the eccentric Italianate village of which the hotel is part, but then, a glance at the shoddy cafeteria erected amid his now listed buildings shows that his successors have inherited none of his sensitivity.

**A** *An American has invented the vending machine in reverse. You put empty beer cans in, and get 24 cents out. This uncanny ecological improvement has gone into operation in South Carolina.*

### Own gaol

Arthur Logan Pritch retires as chairman of industrial tribunals in England and Wales next month. He holds a unique legal distinction. He once defended the man who burgled his house. Despite a strong plea in mitigation, praised by the judge, the man went to prison.

BARRY FANTONI



"Gerald's so brave. He picked up our old ironing board and just threw it on the tip."

### Pawn and mate

The suspicions against President Marcos excited by the murder of Benigno Aquino and the immediate despatch of his assassin puts the President in the same class as Alexander the Great. Alexander's father, Philip II of Macedonia, was stabbed by a pawn called Pausanias while marching in the wedding procession of his daughter Cleopatra at Aegea in 336 BC. Pausanias was immediately captured and killed, and suspicion of having inspired his crime fell upon Alexander. The guilty party was more probably his mother, Olympias. Please do not read that to mean that I think Mrs Marcos fixed this one.

### Fore and after

Seven well-known thriller writers have formed their own TV production company, and worked a surprise into the announcement of the fact. Philip Mackie, who scripted *Malice Aforethought*, is described by Houghton Mifflin as "one of the boys with toxic talents that went into his like *Malice Aforethought*". Is this a sequel or just a mini-series?

**X** Devising a symbol for the European Currency Unit (ECU), which shares its name with an obsolete French coin and is a notional composite of all EEC currencies except the Greek drachma, is too easy for my readers. The two popular solutions were monograms of ECU, and the Greek E with a cancelling stroke to symbolize Greece's exclusion. Peter Grant suggested the Old English letter, thorn, "to immortalise the infamously absurd Gaston Thorn and remind other members that Britain will continue to be a thorn in their flesh"; D. A. Johnson suggested a reversed ampersand because the money would go in "back 'anders"; and Colin Brown thought V sign appropriate. The winner, though, is Anne Ochsner whose symbol has Greek Es facing both ways (as any EEC symbol should), can be typed using brackets and a dash, and since the ECU does not exist as note or coin, shows, she suggests, that "the ECU is a bum currency at which we should draw the line".

PHS

# Cathy comes back for a handout

by David Walker

Faintly at first but unmistakably comes the noise of a lobby girding itself to battle for extra public expenditure.

Books, heart-rending stories in Sunday newspapers, a television series *Breadline Britain*, all proclaim that the poverty lobby is reorganizing. Parallel moves on the public housing front suggest that Cathy is likely to come home again in the mid-1980s, too.

A former *New Society* journalist, Paul Harrison, packages himself as a latterday Mayhew to penetrate darkest Stoke Newington and in a new *Penguin* treats us to an emotional account of this hidden Third World on our affluent doorsteps. There is "decay... dereliction... violent theft... massive levels of social need" and nary a Clissold Park gentrifier in sight.

A survey is published telling us of unknown reservoirs of poverty: 7,000,000 Britons do not know where the next instalment on their colour television rental is coming from. Nearly 12,000,000 people (albeit on a sample of 1,174) are classified as sometimes poor.

But does this negate the untiring efforts of the poverty campaigners since the 1960s when the existence of primary poverty, despite the welfare state, was first given widespread publicity? Of course not. The MORI poll provides subjective assessments of the elements of a reasonable standard of living. People living on yesterday's moderate standards are today's "new poor". In fact, poverty campaigners of the Frank Field stamp have - with political allies from across the spectrum - made significant progress in alleviating primary deprivation.

*'Inside the Inner City, £3.95'*

What is happening now is only marginally connected with the institutionalized poverty groups. Such bodies as the Child Poverty Action Group have taken on an establishment colouring; indeed CPAG's Ruth Lister seems positively scholarly in her encyclopedic knowledge of the multi-volumed intricacies of social security.

Instead there are signs of a spill-over from the disarray of the Labour Party. The educated, altruistic middle class's moral indignation is increasingly denied the opportunities once provided by the Labour Party for political activism. Single-issue campaigning thus beckons attractive and, to be sure, the poor are always with us.

Objectively, Britain remains a society where income and life chances are unequal, where the gross facts of social disorganization (the single-parent families, the unattached elderly) and deprivation (the physical state of the core of private rented housing, the conditions of existence where the breadwinner is long-term unemployed) are stubbornly persistent.

These gross facts might, with time, respond to detailed social policies of a type that Margaret Thatcher's government has been singularly unwilling to develop; its priorities seem to have been merely expenditure control by chopping back demand-led outlays. Absent has been hard thinking about "problem" families, the care of children in low-income environments and, most important, how to deliver services to such families. All that has been visible have, on the one hand, been the facile

mottos evidenced in the Family Policy Group's discussions and, on the other, a policy towards local authorities that implausibly seeks to kill off high-spending without hurting the social services that the high spending councils deliver.

But constructive social policy is one thing, emotional campaigns another. According to the MORI poll published last weekend the British public would support a 1p rise in income tax, presumably to "cure" poverty. This is simple-heartedness carried too far: enhanced cash handouts may be part of the solution for some poor people but part only. The "problem" of poverty in Britain is a tissue of inadequacy and even fecklessness as well as material want. It is a political problem, too, and not the kind to be solved by increasing the rate support grant to Hackney Borough Council. Council housing and council inefficiency are themselves part of the problem.

Would be poverty campaigners would do well to turn up the study published last year by the Social Science Research Council on cycles of deprivation. One finding was the need for an intensive policy for families which recognized that many poor people are inadequate and need - though the whole ethos of 1960s-style social work is against this - to be taught the virtues of thrift.

Affecting vignettes of life among the Hackney poor do not of themselves make a case for increased social security payments. They might, instead, suggest that the women of poor families need help and guidance on household management - a conclusion that no doubt smacks too much of the Grantham corner shop to make it acceptable to the morally indignant poverty lobby.

Richard Owen on the symbolic obstacle to Soviet economic progress

## Andropov tries to jump the great Russian queue

MOSCOW

Rounding the corner from The Times office the other day I came across a queue three feet deep stretching for several blocks. Luckily (and patient) customers at the head of the queue were making off with their rare booty: toilet paper. Some extremely unmanageable bundles, others were festooned with it. The following day the queue was still there, shuffling forward.

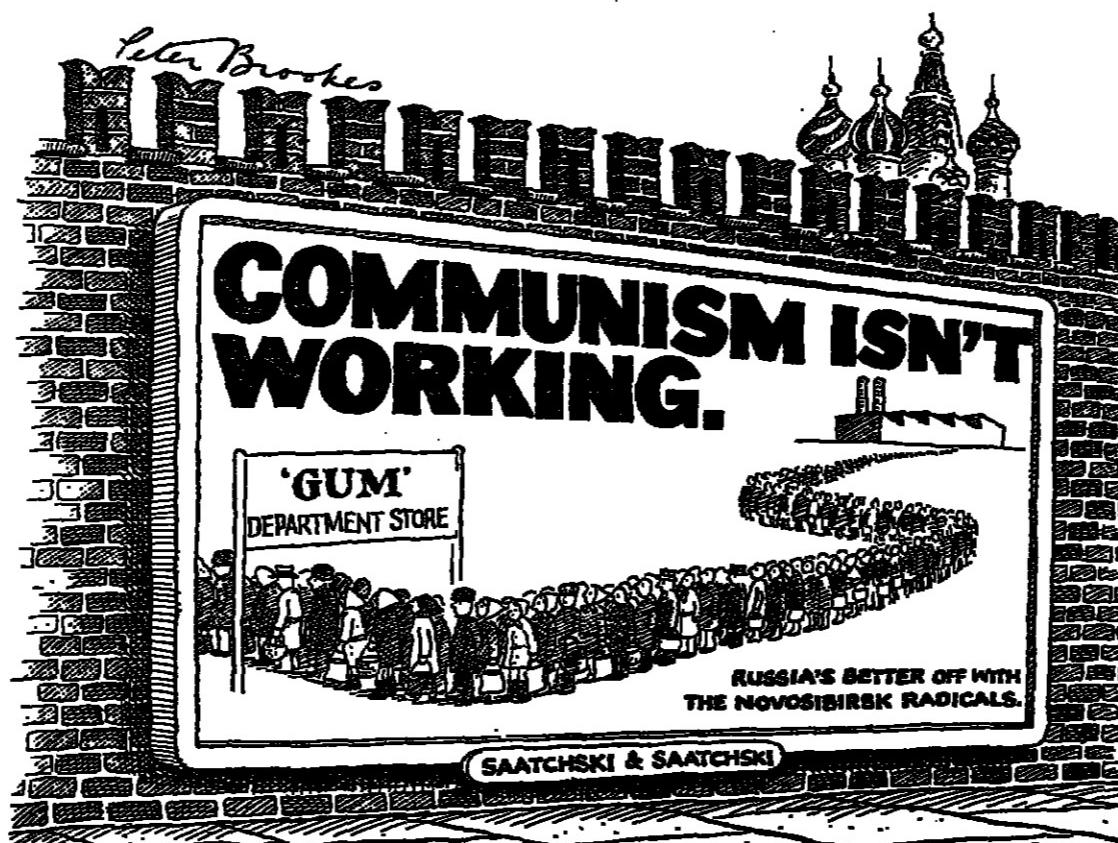
The queue - any queue - is a perfect illustration of what Andropov is up against," an economist friend remarked. "Despite all our achievements, 65 years after the revolution we still cannot produce basic commodities. We are always laying the basis for future abundance while spending our daily lives in an endless search for everyday goods.

Queuing, together with absenteeism, is the most obvious sign of Russia's economic difficulties. The two are connected. Under a new law on labour discipline - Mr Andropov's hallmark - anyone found absent from his place of work for more than three hours a day is deemed absent for a day, and anyone absent for a day without good cause forfeits a day of holiday entitlement. Since three hours in a queue is not at all unusual, many Soviet factory and office workers are trapped.

If they take time off to buy shoes or sausage, they risk a stiff penalty, including having to pay compensation for loss of production at work; but if they do not take their place in the queue the family goes unfed or unshod.

Mr Andropov's answer is that if all workers stayed at their benches or desks and made more effort, the economy would grow to the point where supply would finally catch up with demand, and the queues would melt away.

Many Russians are sceptical, including the Kremlin advisers who recently leaked a damaging report on the Soviet economy to the western press (presumably unheard-of). All senior economists from the elite research centre at Akademgorodok in Novosibirsk, the authors came to the conclusion that the Soviet economy needed thorough



overhaul if it was to be transformed from a fundamentally Stalinist system of central control into a sensitive economic mechanism attuned to workers' and consumers' needs and wishes. "Tackle the cause, not the symptom", was the message from Novosibirsk.

This apparently common sense recommendation was put on one side as too radical after a top-level conference in April. Instead, the Kremlin announced a "limited economic experiment" in five selected industries from next January, giving plant managers vaguely defined powers over budget and manning and with a nod in the direction of profit and loss accounting.

The reformers and their Kremlin allies have come up against the immovable object on which all Soviet reformers sooner or later stub their toes: the entrenched bureaucracy. Mr Andropov has a sharp brain, and is slowly unfolding a long-term strategy which has been forming in his mind since he had access to the real facts of economic life as head of the KGB. But the average economic administrator is neither as sharp nor as perceptive, and is more concerned to keep his largely unnecessary job than to stimulate change and growth.

It is of course not out of the question - and there are whispers to this effect in Moscow - that the Novosibirsk radicals' allies include Mr Andropov himself. Leaks do not happen by chance, least of all in the Soviet Union. Mr Nikolai Baibakov, Russia's chief state planner as head of Gosplan for nearly 20 years, gave a press conference in which he soft-pedalled the new measures, on the grounds that the economy was too large to restructure swiftly, and sought to minimize the significance of the leaked report. Yet only two days before, in a speech to party veterans, Mr Andropov had spoken of reforms stretching well into the next five year plan. Using language very close to that of the document, he criticized "half-measures" which had failed to overcome "accumulated inertia".

One observer of the Soviet scene remarked: "Nobody looking at Mr Baibakov could fail to think of accumulated inertia." Brezhnev-era officials point out that Mr Brezhnev also called for efficiency and labour discipline, but omit to add that Mr Andropov is doing something about it, in the face of opposition from Brezhnevites.

If Mr Andropov does succeed where others have failed, it will be because he is skilfully combining gradual reforms with a tough crackdown on indiscipline.

Mr Andropov has set an example by staying at his desk through much of the summer. But how far is he able or willing to go?

There have been some hints in the Soviet press that a little private enterprise here and there might not be a bad thing.

One senior

economic official even suggested to me that a little unemployment in the grossly overmanned socialist economy would do no harm. Such unorthodox thoughts are clearly inspired by the dismal performance of an economy with declining growth rates (the growth rate target this year is only 3.2 per cent).

The reality remains that - as an Armenian economist disclosed in the theoretical journal *Kommunist* in June - the economic bureaucracy is colossal, with 64 ministries and 23 state committees dealing with all details of planning and production. It is high time to reexamine the organization and management of the entire industrial complex." *Kommunist* declared. "It is not possible to continue multiplying ministries."

Perhaps not. Many Muscovites in the queue must have wondered why 64 ministries could not between them arrange for the production of toilet paper in the right quantities at the right time. On the other hand, neither *Kommunist* nor Mr Andropov, nor the Novosibirsk radicals have yet told us how Thatcherite principles of cost-effectiveness and streamlining can be applied to Russia without either undermining the ideological purity of Marxism-Leninism (sternly guarded by Mr Andropov himself) or provoking a counter-revolution from the kind of managers who know how to talk about efficiency but not how to achieve it.

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Tent Man meets fellow Tent Folk

while filling his water-carrier at the water-hole, like an African villager at the water-hole.

Tent Man goes for days without exchanging a word with the residents of bricks and mortar, and starts to be dwellers under canvas.

Dr Jekyll has become Mr Hyde, or perhaps it is the other way round. House Man washes himself trying to stanch the seepage.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## DETENTION BY ERROR

Earlier this month a mentally handicapped patient who had been sent to Rampton Hospital 11 years ago as a boy of sixteen was released on the instructions of a Mental Health Review Tribunal, and became a voluntary in-patient at a mental hospital in his home town. The chairman of the tribunal took the unusual step of making public a statement in which he made clear that the patient, Mr Lyle Clarke, would have been unlikely on present guidelines to be accepted as a suitable patient for Rampton. He added that after the tribunal's original decision last May that he should be released, it was discovered that a number of bizarre allegations in his confidential medical record were exaggerated or wholly untrue. Whether by malice, negligence or innocent oversight, he had been the victim of a gross injustice.

The discovery was made by an ironic chance. After the tribunal's first decision, details apparently calculated to arouse public alarm about Mr Clarke's impending release were leaked to the press. It was partly because of this publication of allegations which had apparently been unknown to Mr Clarke or his family that it became possible to refute them and show that an even greater injustice had been done to him than had appeared at first.

The case is a prompt vindication of this year's reforms of the law on the review of the cases of compulsorily detained mental patients. The new system ensures that their cases should be considered by independent tri-

bunals at least every three years, and not to sink unexamined into an institutional dead-end if the patient himself lacks the initiative to seek a hearing. The extension of legal aid to these tribunals now allows a patient to be legally represented.

Mr Clarke's case is one of the first of many to be heard in the next few months. He had sought tribunal hearings before, in 1973 and 1975, but since then he had apparently given up hope to such an extent that he was initially reluctant to appear this year. His entire adult life has, after all, been spent at Rampton. In the earlier hearings he presumably represented himself, and since he was apparently unaware of the false charges in his records (which may be withheld from a patient if it is considered medically desirable) it is no wonder that he failed. Similarly, the solicitor presenting his case in May would have been unable to refer them to the patient himself and discover that they were denied.

Unlike many Rampton patients, Mr Clarke was not sent there for offences proved in court, though there was an initial court hearing connected with his legal guardianship. Northamptonshire County Council, now his legal guardian, initially opposed his release, partly because it claimed it had no suitable accommodation for him. As the public authority which would have to bear the cost and possible political odium if he were released, the county was exposed to an awkward potential conflict of interest. The inadequacy of accommodation

outside hospital for the rehabilitation of mental patients is an important side-issue in the case; it is not enough to improve the machinery if the means are absent.

If the law had not been changed, Mr Clarke might have been robbed of his liberty for far longer, and might have sunk into an institutionalized state where he could no longer have benefited even if the wrong done to him had been discovered. But the new system does not guarantee that similar injustices will necessarily be uncovered, or that new ones will not occur. It is easy to envisage circumstances in which false information might even now block a patient's release and never become known to those in a position to contest it. Errors can creep into the record without any question of malice, through unclear noting of hearsay or patient's fantasy.

The facts of the present case remain worryingly obscure. Mr Clarke's family and Mind, the national association for mental health, have asked the Government for an inquiry. There should be an inquiry, whether or not there is evidence of malice – even more, perhaps, if there is none – to establish what went wrong and whether measures are needed to prevent it happening again. In the meantime, tribunals should work in full awareness of the lessons of the case, and in particular consider the status of the evidence before them. Where it is held to be medically unavoidable to withhold important evidence from a patient, that evidence should be treated with special care.

## SANCTIONS NEED CONCERNING

The signing in Moscow today of a new five-year grain agreement between the United States and the USSR may mark a fresh approach by Washington to the thorny question of economic sanctions, but it certainly does not end the heated debate on how best to coordinate policy on East-West trade. There is resentment in Europe that whereas European industry suffered from US sanctions on the Siberian gas pipeline, in the grain deal US domestic politics weighed more heavily than the interests of the Alliance. West European governments, however, are themselves criticized for failing to cooperate on the pipeline issue, laying their countries open to the danger of depending on the USSR for a significant part of their energy supplies. Moreover, they are prepared to subsidize the sale of EEC butter to the USSR.

Of course governments must promote the prosperity of their countries through trade, and a secure military defence is possible only on the basis of a sound economy. President Reagan cannot disregard the farmers of the Mid-West who suffered from the export embargo imposed in 1980 after the invasion of Afghanistan. Mrs Thatcher was under similar pressures when Washington blocked shipments of US technology to the Siberian pipeline, hitting British suppliers of compressor station equipment. Even the EEC butter sales which certainly benefited the

USSR and the millionaire middleman, also had some advantages for the taxpayers in saved storage costs.

Sanctions have a role in Nato policy, however, whether the aim is to encourage the Soviet leaders to behave better towards dissidents, Poles and Afghans, or whether it is no more than the understandable desire to prevent a hostile state becoming militarily or economically stronger than we are. But to serve any purpose they must be effective, and to be effective they should be applied in a less piecemeal fashion than hitherto.

The Soviet authorities, reaping some advantage from their centralized political and economic control, derive great satisfaction from playing one Nato ally against another, and encouraging firms – often from the same country – to undercut each other. Grain sanctions lose impact when Canada, or a non-Nato source such as Argentina, offers alternative supplies. Just before the arrival in Moscow of Mr John Block, the US Secretary of Agriculture, Soviet officials told visiting Congressmen that any grain imports beyond the new annual minimum of nine million tons would not be bought from the USA unless balanced by the purchase of Soviet goods.

The ban on exporting Caterpillar pipelaying tractors to the USSR was rendered ineffective by Japan's Komatsu Company. The answer seems obvious: we should expand our market share.

## BOWLING ALONG THE ROAD

A form of locomotion favoured by Toad and B Wooster must be good. So Ford thinks, for it has re-invented the convertible in a version of the Escort.

Convertibles are for motoring, which is distinct from driving much as boating is from rowing, or ping-pong from table-tennis. Motoring is an end in itself. The destination, the time taken, the quality of the radio reception, the registration number, the operational condition of the cigar lighter, all are secondary to the pure sensation of bowling along the road. As the sensation is keener if nothing stands between motorist and hedge-row except a current of warm air, your convertible is the thing.

Toad, it is true, was an exponent of the more aggressive, the "roadster", school of motoring. Even Bertie Wooster, under the stress of emotion, would

make the two-seater sing. But Toad was vainglorious, and the two-seater cooled down when Jeeves took the controls. Properly applied, convertibles are for use in pottering, not pace.

Since the collapsible Morris Minor went out of production years ago the only "popular" model available has been a rather pricey Beetle job from Germany. So for the benefit of a new generation of motorists we recall the salient points of the convertible.

Contrary to the indications of common sense the wind hits you in the back of the neck, not on the brow. This obtains whether you are going backwards or forwards. It blows the hair over the eyes. If the hair is worn at shoulder length it is necessary to carry a McEnroe fillet or smooch in the glove compartment.

In winter a top coat should be worn. There is no known method of sealing a convertible against draughts; nor, eventually, against water. Sooner or later an umbrella becomes part of the standard equipment.

The back seat is the best place on a hot day. It cannot be recommended in other conditions.

Smell is the great bonus of open-skies motoring – the smell of pine woods, blossom, showers on the dust, the early hours of a summer's night. Since no other motor vehicle smells nice, choose deserted roads.

On motorways the only lane fit for use by a convertible is the hard shoulder. Since that is out of bounds an alternative route should be found.

Motoring proper is at its best on a warm day in June where the bean fields are in flower and scented the lanes. Avoid oil

spills. The present process is deliberately slower and more gradual, in the hope that it may be longer lasting and not require another military intervention in 10 years' time.

The resulting political system will not be perfect – but what system is? Nor will the means of achieving it be free from blemish, but commitment from outside is more likely to be of value if it gives due weight to the traumatic experience which Turkey underwent in the late Seventies, and the widespread desire in the country that this experience should not be repeated.

Yours faithfully,  
BERNARD BURROWS  
Sleep Farm,  
Petersfield,  
Hampshire.

continuing stalemate between the two main parties.

The politicians then in power were unable to agree on the means of suppressing terrorism of the right and left which was making life intolerable for the ordinary citizen.

Instead they took it in turns to make deals with disruptive fringe parties in order to obtain or remain in power. This led, amongst other things, to the politicization of the police force and recurrent gang warfare in the universities. It is hardly surprising that the present regime should seek to delay the entry of such politicians into political life.

The previous restorations of parliamentary democracy in Turkey may be regarded with hindsight as having been too rapid and doctrinaire.

Never happened and the result was a

firm government almost impossible. In particular parliament could only be dissolved before the expiry of its full term if a majority of deputies voted for this. Not surprisingly this never happened and the result was a

## Growing doubt on youth training

From the Director of Youthaid

Sir, Michael Howard's letter (August 18) about the rejected plan for Kent County Council to provide 500 Youth Training Scheme places is so misleading that those less tolerant than I would call it vexatious.

The rejected scheme proposed to take on 500 school leavers at £25 a week to learn, among other things, catering skills and gardening. In the past Kent have taken on some school leavers each year into trainee grades such as cadet cook or parks department trainee. Last year they took on 28, in 1981 it was 50.

These programmes for fully paid youngsters are now abandoned in favour of taking on more young people, but at Government not county, expense. And they will be paid only the trainee "allowance" of £25 instead of the full pay of £45.37.

A year from now, a lucky 40 of these 500 will be taken on as 17-year-old employees. But as a result few or no 17-year-olds will be taken on direct.

No wonder the trade unions involved saw this proposal as a way of reducing, not increasing, youth employment and a lengthy way of selecting 17-year-olds at public expense. And no wonder the Manpower Services Commission are board, with employers and officials on it too, backed them and rejected the scheme.

A professor of the Youth Training Scheme was called Work Experience on Employers' Premises. A survey of employers involved

found that about 30 per cent were taking on Government-subsidized trainees instead of full-priced labour.

The Kent experience confirms growing fears that the Youth Training Scheme will be no better.

With 300,000 places at employers' premises, that would represent 90,000 lost jobs. Hardly an "avenue of opportunity" for the unemployed.

Of course, the cancellation in Kent has caused disappointment.

My niece was one let down. But Kent County Council had no right to tell the young people of the scheme before it had been approved by the MSC area board. It is Kent, not the unions, that bears the responsibility for the disappointment. And all of the disappointed youngsters will be found a place elsewhere.

I take up my post at Youthaid officially on September 5. But already my desk is piled high with reports of serious problems with the Youth Training Scheme. None of them concerns the attitudes of the trade unions. Michael Howard should consider all the evidence before making his case. Politics really should be kept out of jobs for school leavers.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL LEWIS, Director,  
Youthaid,  
9 Poland Street, W1.  
August 22.

## Paid jobs for all

From Professor P. R. G. Layard

The outcome of this debate will clearly be of concern to West European countries also. But to claim that our sovereignty is at stake in disputes such as that over the pipeline is to exaggerate; the debate on sanctions is growing particularly sharp in Washington; the Export Administration Act expires on 30 September, and amendments promoted by commercial interests could weaken the President's power to impose export bans.

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It may well be that we should accept a higher level of inflationary pressure – I believe that we should, while containing the pressure by an incomes policy. But the key question then is: should we expand the demand for output, or should we hold output constant and spread the work over more people. Put this way the answer seems obvious: we should expand output.

The advocates of work-sharing are under the illusion that output should be taken as given, but there are millions of unused resources in our society. The only limit to expanding output is the inflationary pressure which that induces. But if work-sharing induces the same inflationary pressure it would be much better to expand output. Moreover, in practice work-sharing would be likely to reduce output by raising the real hourly cost of labour. So it is a counsel of despair based on fallacious reasoning.

It may well be that we should accept a higher level of inflationary pressure – I believe that we should, while containing the pressure by an incomes policy. But the key question then is: should we expand the demand for output, or should we hold output constant and spread the work over more people. Put this way the answer seems obvious: we should expand output.

Yours faithfully,

P. R. G. LAYARD,

Centre for Labour Economics,

The London School of Economics and Political Science,

Houghton Street, WC2.

August 9.

in fact describing, he could not have been referring to the Castelarizo attack, and I should like to apologize unreservedly to all those who took part in it, for the distress caused to them by an inaccurate identification.

I should add that the second in command of the Commandos at Castelarizo, Major (now Colonel) Stephen Rose, and both company commanders – Captain (now Colonel) Michael Bowring and the late Captain Kenneth Hermon – were mentioned in despatches for their services during the battle, and that their unit subsequently played a gallant part in the evacuation of Crete, being finally left behind on Crete to become prisoners-of-war for four and a half years.

Yours sincerely,

MARTIN GILBERT,

Merton College, Oxford.

August 19.

Heisenberg in 1922 demonstrated the impossibility of such an ideal, and yet the scene of Western medical thinking is still the "double blind controlled study". Medical scientists need to take board what has been apparent to many of their Nobel Prize winning colleagues – "experiments never really existed" and "consciousness matters".

The British Holistic Medical Association is holding its launching conference on September 24-25. We hope to provide a forum for further discussion of these crucial issues and create an opportunity for a serious and systematic attempt to bring about a marriage of both old and new approaches to healing. We have taken as our motto "Physician heal thyself" and hope we can begin to redress the imbalance and current dis-ease in British medicine.

At the same time as drawing on up-to-date hard science, many of the principles that form part of holistic medical practice have similarities and are indeed drawn from traditions of healing that go back many thousands of years.

To my colleagues practising "alternative methods" I would caution them not to return to the bad old days of unbridled charlatanism and to avoid the naive emotionalism that is present in some quarters of the alternative medicine field.

Research is required, but the methodology used needs to take into account the utility of attempting to achieve "objectivity".

Yours sincerely,

PATRICK C. PIETRONI (Senior

Lecturer in General Practice, St

Mary's Hospital Medical School),

Chairman-elect,

The British Holistic Medical Association,

23 Harley House,

Marylebone Road, NW1.

August 15.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Balanced view of Soviet challenge

From the Chancellor of the University of Toronto

Sir, I read your leading article "Soviet challenge", of August 20 on my way back from the Soviet Union, where I was discussing the resumption of academic exchanges, broken off by Canada after Afghanistan and Poland.

Your article, it seems to me, is quite right when it says that "it makes little sense to spend the country's wealth on weapons of mass destruction which, as deterrents, is hoped never to use, while simultaneously trying to economize by reducing the educational budget for Russian studies." We in Canada are guilty of the same kind of false economy, only we the our bands by cutting our students of the USSR, happened to be members of a state which was invaded in 1941 and whose special security interests in certain central and east European states were specifically recognized by the United States and Britain up to February, 1946.

Whether, subsequently, the West was right in hoping, in de Gaulle's words, "to recover in practice what they have already conceded in principle" is a matter for debate, but the "buffer states" policy had some very respectable antecedents.

Stalin's insistence, on March 13, 1946, that the Soviet Union "anxious for its future safety", must be seen to it that only "governments loyal in their attitude to the Soviet Union" should exist in these countries.

The Soviet system has many problems on the agenda requiring cooperation rather than confrontation, such as persistent nationalism, feelings among its scores of ethnic minorities, the need for foreign trade and investment, and falling productivity.

If our differences are not susceptible to resolution by weapons of mass destruction, the Alliance should seriously consider organizing a "coherent defence" by means alternative to the present escalation of nuclear blackmail and antagonism.

Is not another "wise man" exercise on non-military cooperation long overdue in Nato? (Pearson-Lange and Martino, 1958).

Yours truly,

GEORGE IGNATIEFF, Chancellor, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

August 21.

From Mr Brian Thomas

Sir, As one who has, on some 14 occasions since 1968, put forward in your columns a few of the arguments you now choose to denounce, may I be permitted to examine one or two of your propositions.

Yours faithfully,

BRIAN THOMAS, Principal Lecturer in International Relations,



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

#### CLARENCE HOUSE

August 24: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited Orkney, and in the morning visited the Pier Arts Centre at Stromness.

In the afternoon, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother inaugurated the new lighting system and attended a Service of Dedication in St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Ruth Lady Fermoy and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

A service in memory of Sir Eric Turner, Honorary Fellow of University College London and Emeritus Professor of Papyrology in London University will be held at the University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, London WC1, on Wednesday, October 25, 1983, at 11.30 am.

The family of Mr and Mrs Ernest Trotter of Malmesbury Drive, Northwich, Cheshire, wish to congratulate them on the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage on Thursday, August 25.

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

**Forthcoming marriages**

Mr A. C. Coombs and Miss I. M. Thadley

The engagement is announced between Andrew son of Dr G. R. V. Coombs, of Puerto Pollensa Majorca, and of Mrs H. M. Coombs, of Wilsford, Pewsey, Wiltshire, and Lucinda, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs Anthony Findlay, of Collye House, King's Cliffe, Herefordshire.

Mr C. Lowry and Miss S. J. Mayle

The engagement is announced between Christopher, Elder son of Mr and Dr J. S. Lowry, of 1 Kenyon Road, Horsham, and Sophie, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. Mayle, of Lower Walton, Cheshire.

Mr G. C. Mansfield and Miss J. M. M. Rice-Evans

The engagement is announced between Gerry, youngest son of Mr E. J. Mansfield, and the late Mrs Anna Glanoram, and Julia, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. F. Cleobury, of Lower Hardres, Canterbury, Kent.

Mr J. M. Fellows and Miss J. C. Cleobury

The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mrs M. E. Fellows, of Peasants, South Gloucestershire, and Julia, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. F. Rice-Evans and Dr E. I. Rice-Evans, of Dan-y-Castell, Crickhowell, Powys.

Mr K. Peake and Miss A. V. P. Buchan

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Foster, Royal Artillery, and Mrs Peter Foster, The Close, Selbyshire, Wiltshire, and both, only daughter of Mr and Mrs George Sheldon, Brough, Newark, Nottinghamshire.

Mr J. P. Hounds and Miss J. C. Persey

The engagement is announced between Justin, son of Mr and Mrs D. J. C. Sutcliffe, of Brightling, Sussex, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Parrott, of Whaddon, Buckinghamshire.

#### BUCKINGHAM PALACE

August 24: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon opened the Thameadow Housing Association's Elmgreen Persons Grouped Dwelling at Park Hill, Moretonhampstead, Devon, where Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Wiltshire (Colonel Hugh Brasyce).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips escorted by the Vice-Chairman, Thameadow Housing Association (Mrs B. Brettell) toured the Sheltered Development and later the Disabled Persons Unit where Her Royal Highness unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

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**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**

## THE ARTS

Holly Hill reports on the first musical hit of the Broadway season  
**Exotic birds in a gilded cage**

**La Cage aux folles**  
Palace, New York

*La Cage aux folles* may be about homosexuals, but emotionally it is the straightest new musical to open on Broadway in years. The show has the sleek polish and razzle-dazzle of recent Broadway musicals, but unlike most of them backs the glitter with a heart full of, yet made more generous by, worldly experience.

Based upon Jean Poiret's long-running French play, which also inspired the film of the same name, Harvey Fierstein's book advances the thesis of his Tony-award-winning *Torch Song Trilogy* — that people of different sexual preferences live-and-let-live — with his distinctive voice and more disciplined craft. More than the film and one presumes, Poiret's farce, the musical is a dual love story.

Owner and master of ceremonies of *La Cage aux folles*, at a St Tropez nightspot which features a drag show, Georges (Gene Barry) has lived happily in a homosexual marriage with his star and transvestite "wife" Albin (George Hearn). They

have raised the son of Georges's one heterosexual encounter, Jean-Michel (John Werner), who wants to marry a girl of priggish parentage and is concerned to present a traditional family image. In the madcap scramble, variously to de-masculinize, masculinize, disguise, rationalize and finally recognize Albin, the marital and parental bonds are refreshed and deepened. On its level as a Broadway musical, this *La Cage aux folles* has some of the abiding qualities of Mary Renault's *The Last of the Wine*.

The story is framed by numbers at *La Cage* featuring "Les Cagelles", a chorus of 10 men in drag and — just to keep the audience guessing — two women. For these extravaganzas, Theoni V. Aldredge (costumes), David Mitchell (sets) and Jules Fisher (lighting) spin their palettes with giddy abandon and come up with displays of curtains changing colour and texture at the turn of a gel and outfit ranging — in the opening number alone — from satiny capes thrown off to reveal art deco lounging pyjamas thrown off to show pink and purple sailor dresses and 12 pairs of chorine legs. In another

garbed as exotic birds and, later, like personified daffodils got up for *Asco*. Scenes offstage at *La Cage* and in other locales advance the action while revealing character. In "A Little More Mascara" we watch Albin don his nightclub make-up and costume as he sings about what dressing in drag does for his self-esteem: "By rouging the other cheek ... I can cope again. There's hope again". Throughout the show, the composer-lyricist Jerry Herman witty and resourcefully captures the characters and milieu. Gene Barry sings that *La Cage* "is slightly forte and a little new wave/You may dance with a girl who needs a shave".

There is no blockbuster title song from the creator of *Hello, Dolly!* and *Mame*; here Mr Herman has channelled his strengths into ballads, and he, Mr Fierstein and the director Arthur Laurents know just how to use them to broadest effect. When Jean-Michel sings of his love for his girl, his heterosexuality sentiments are echoed by his father's for Albin. Georges sings tellingly of Albin's mother-love and Jean-Michel signals his acceptance of that view in a

reprise in front of his girl's

outraged parents. Loveliest of all is "Song on the Sand", Georges's tribute to his youthful attraction and lasting love for his partner. The show's sensational song is Albin's Act I finale, which brings the audience to its feet with the sentiment "Your life is a sham/until you can shout 'I am what I am'".

There are disappointments in the show. The meeting between the prospective in-laws drags until Albin jolliest everyone with a song, and the choreography by Scott Salmon is dull. The staging of the musical numbers — with chorines riding trapezes, sliding down bars, tapping and somersaulting and can-can-ing — almost masks the unimaginative nature of the actual steps, but one longs in vain for even one number where dance is glorified. Among the compensations still unmentioned are the graceful voices and performances of George Hearn and Gene Barry, who delight with good humour, warmth, dignity and touch with humanity.

Mr Fierstein's farce, the



Gene Barry (left) and George Hearn: delighting with humour, touching with humanity

Holly Hill

## EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

**Seriousness imbued with all the fun of the fair****Die Zauberflöte**  
Playhouse

There have been mutterings in Edinburgh about the need for the Festival to import the Hamburg State Opera's *Magic Flute* when Scottish Opera is newly possessed of a widely liked production of its own. I hope Tuesday night's performance will have settled them, for Achim Freyer's conception is as different from Jonathan Miller's as blissful idiocy is from learning, or Papageno from Sarastro, or indeed Mozart from Mozart. And this is the extraordinary thing: the same score comprehends both, and sounds as much at home in Mr Freyer's circus as ever it did in Dr Miller's library.

Played on, around and underneath a tatty canvas-coloured platform, this is a production full of stunts, Sarastro, magnificently sung by Robert Lloyd as

a late substitution, is a 20-foot giant revealed behind curtains when he has to be. So much for him. Monostatos and his cronies are blue meannies with white boots and helmets. The Queen of the Night is another figure of grotesque, stationary enormity. Tamino a boy dandy who has stepped out of a silent film romance in his smart sailor suit and gym shoes.

Best of all, Papageno is a baggy-trousered clown who comes swinging in on a rope a couple of times, and who, by the simple expedient of a carrot false nose, is rescued from all the usual sentimentalities. Papageno as the common man is a character who rapidly slips into the maelstrom. Papageno as a clown is something else: sympathy is held at bay by nuances of alarm and scorn. So at least it is in this splendid performance by Mikael Melbye, who behind his clown make-up can sing with complete and easy naturalness.

The virtues of the production, however, go further. In the first place, it

is quite simply a stunning piece of theatre. Working as his own designer, Mr Freyer takes nothing for granted and leaves his audience with never a dull moment. But that is not necessarily a positive merit; after all, he could have done the same thing with *La traviata* or *The Flying Dutchman*. A circus presentation of *The Magic Flute*, however, seems to return it importantly to its origins in a theatre of low vulgarity, one where comedy is mixed with the crude and the dangerous.

At the same time this is a very thoughtful performance, and out of its thoughtfulness comes at the end, strangely enough, a confluence of ideas with Dr Miller. As the final paean ends, so Tamino wakes as if from a dream. The cast and chorus have been shut behind a gauze: he realizes he is excluded, and for a moment he is ejected. But then he smiles and skips off. Thank goodness, he seems to be saying, life is not like that.

But thank goodness opera performances can be. One measure of the success of Mr Freyer's production is the extent to which it has won an individual enthusiasm and corporate zip from the cast: everyone appears relaxed and released to give of his or her best, while the ensemble work is as tight as circus demands. Rüdiger Wöhlers, Miriam Stoppard who, we were told in *Yorkshire's* Where There's Life last night, had been able to reach the part of the Mexican prison system that countless others had failed to reach.

This Tijuana jail houses some 1,200 men and 50 women, there for misdemeanours ranging from theft to murder. The last governor's view of prison life had been rather severe and somebody had shot him. His successor had, as seemed desirable in the circumstances, different ideas. He encouraged prisoners to see their families

and even have them stay a while, believing that being locked away from society was punishment enough. He brought in Sister Antonia Brenner to help. The prisoners move around freely, working or not, as they choose. The matronly Sister Brenner regards all as her children and her affectionate techniques and the governor's liberalism seem to work. Over the years, the number of prisoners returning has diminished. A plastic surgeon visits the prison regularly to remove unsightly scars and tattoos so that prisoners can face the world looking as well as feeling different. The sister, he confessed, had roped him in over a dinner.

Unfortunately, the programme's format, which covers several items in its short space, was deemed too sacrosanct to jettison one in the cause of a more complete picture.

Paul Griffiths

**221B**  
Church Hill Theatre

I doubt whether the reading public would have taken Sherlock Holmes to its heart without the help of Watson, that rock-solid embodiment of bovine British decency whose friendship guarantees Holmes as a good chap, despite all the mountebank intellectual evidence to the contrary. Also, when it comes to dramatization, Watson has often proved the better acting part. Hence Martin Read's otherwise improbable exercise of writing a one-man Baker Street play in which only Watson appears.

Set after Holmes's disappearance into the Reichenbach Falls, it introduces Watson as a lonely widower paying an elegiac trip to 221B for a last look round the old place, which is now up for sale.

Nigel Stock shuffles in proprietorially, removes the dust sheet from his favourite chair and relaxes amid the familiar clutter of Pamela Howard's set. Memories drift back as he scans the *Times* obituary, and before long he is inspecting Holmes's chemical table, fondling the Stradivarius and uncovering an Action Man-like replica of his old friend, seated at his desk. And, as he reminisces on Holmes's educational shortcomings and tendency to brag,

Watson also starts taking on a new role as the Baker Street housekeeper and Lestrade of the Yard; and it says much for his technique that Watson remains clearly in view throughout these transformations.

At this point the play hits a rock. It starts with the shared game of treating Holmes and Watson as real people with real biographies and leads you to expect a *memory play*. But, once the opening flourishes over, there is nothing for memory to feed on but fiction.

Thus, with an audible gear-change, Mr Read moves from a study of their characters into a series of thumbnail re-enactments of their adventures. Doorbells ring, issuing in invisible visitors. Mr Stock gets busy turning himself into a

Spanish beauty, a Scottish housekeeper and Lestrade of the Yard; and it says much for his technique that Watson remains clearly in view throughout these transformations.

The fatal ventilator lights up for "The Speckled Band", the whole set goes into an illuminated downpour for Holmes's tryst with Moriarty, and Mr Stock is fitfully seen circling the stage with a dark lantern and climbing over the furniture in his escape from the Hampstead burglar.

If there is any actor alive who could pull it off, Mr Stock is the man; but, apart from the indestructible appeal of the stories themselves, the enter-

priest where the formula is merely knees bend, arm out, expression eyes up.

Robbins's skill as a showman is more in evidence during the solos, duets and one trio, a flirtation polka for Andersen with two enchanting young women, Antonia Franchetti and Melinda Roy. Heather Watts has the best of the choreography, a solo like a muted version of the one made for Violetta Verdy in *Dances at a Gathering* but mentioning that earlier, greater example of Robbins's way with piano music only draws attention to a dependence on heavy emoting or bold final flourishes to grab applause in the present work.

Both those new works come from New York City Ballet's 1981 Tchaikovsky Festival, and the evening's final work is a legacy of their 1972 Stravinsky Festival, *Symphony in Three Movements*. In this, Balanchine's choreography gives the soloists harsh, twisted movements to match the score, and sets a large corps de ballet swirling around them in great circles.

What a pity it is that so many of the expensive seats at Covent Garden, being at or below stage level, hide the marvellous floor patterns. During this season, patrons in the balcony or amphitheatre definitely have the best view. Still, the splendid dancing can be enjoyed from any angle, as also the musical performances (Robert Irving again conducting, and Jerry Zimmerman as the solo pianist).

John Percival

Scintillating ease: Suzanne Farrell and Ib Andersen in *Mozartiana*

the stage from start to finish of his music, to impressively joyous effect.

The longest section, the *Thème et Variations*, brings back Farrell, joined by the company's latest Danish star, Ib Andersen, for a duet followed by several solos apiece, an ensemble bringing in the four tall young women who have previously danced a pretty Menuet, and another duet to finish. This sequence is full of the most amazing invention,

swift and playful, which the two principals perform with scintillating ease and gaiety.

Andersen is featured also in several entries in the other new work, *Piano Pieces*, and, although Jerome Robbins's choreography makes effective use of his speed, lightness and gift for intricate movement, it suffers by seeming just more of the same. Also, Robbins's work is an anthology of tiny cameos, or too triely simple, for instance another piece of

nor enhance each other by contrast or similarity.

The music is a selection of Tchaikovsky's piano pieces written at different periods of his career, most of which will be unfamiliar to concert-goers although some will be known to balletomanes from other contexts. The group dances seemed to me either relentlessly fussy, as in the "Danse Caractéristique" for six boisterous couples, or too triely simple, for instance another piece of

Max Harrison

**New York City Ballet**  
Covent Garden

The second programme of New York City Ballet's visit to London on Tuesday introduced two further new works with one known favourite, Balanchine's *Mozartiana*, which opened the programme, is a disconcerting work, not in the least what one might expect, but it has about it the marks of greatness which should become easier to follow as we get used to the piece.

The music is Tchaikovsky's Suite No 4, with its homage to the older composer, and the choreography similarly makes use of old forms, as in the opening "Preghesca", an invocation of prayer solos such as we have seen in *Coppelia*, or the *Gigue*, full of the bows and scrapings and nimble cavortings on which Massine, for instance, might have built a minor character, a wailer perhaps in one of his comedies.

But how Balanchine transforms his raw material! Tall Suzanne Farrell, with four small girls (pupils from Bush Davies School) in attendance, decorates the pious poses with the most tender grace-notes; and Jock Soto in his solo is kept bounding unpredictably about

**South Bank Summer Music**

worthy of reverence. Evenly the mask of jollity slips, although a trumpet quotation of "Wiener Blut" implies that contemporary music's normally compulsorily unhappy ending might almost be avoided.

The London Sinfonietta is relatively small, yet Emanuel Ax, the soloist, and Mozart's Piano Concerto K453, dominated less than might have been expected. His evident full membership of the ensemble

lent a heightened intimacy to the intensive dialogue of this music. Indeed, its many shades of melancholy seemed more than usually acute.

Exactly 150 years later in the same tradition, another concerto, Berg's for violin, and the whole Sinfonietta. This interpretation was a fine achievement in the midst of a busy festival.

The concert's novelty was Oliver Knussen's *Music for a*

**Sinfonietta/Rattle**  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

H. K. Gruber's *Charivari* is described as "an Austrian journal for orchestra", and it might have provided a pleasingly irreverent start. The performance under Simon Rattle was lively enough, but the piece's basic material, the main phrase of Strauss's "Perpetuum Mobile", is, of course, scarcely

worthy of reverence.

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charivari is described as "an Austrian journal for orchestra", and it might have provided a pleasingly irreverent start.

The performance under Simon Rattle was lively enough, but the piece's basic material, the main phrase of

Strauss's "Perpetuum Mobile", is, of course, scarcely

worthy of reverence.

Evenly the mask of jollity slips,

although a trumpet quotation of "Wiener Blut" implies that

contemporary music's normally

compulsorily unhappy

ending might almost be avoided.

The London Sinfonietta is

relatively small, yet Emanuel

Ax, the soloist, and Mozart's

Piano Concerto K453, dominated

less than might have been

expected. His evident full

membership of the ensemble

lent a heightened intimacy to

the intensive dialogue of this

music. Indeed, its many shades

of melancholy seemed more

than usually acute.

Exactly 150 years later in the

same tradition, another con-

certo, Berg's for violin, and the

whole Sinfonietta. This inter-

pretation was a fine achieve-

ment in the midst of a busy



**Investment  
and  
Finance**
**City Editor  
Anthony Hilton**

THE TIMES

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London WC1X 8EZ  
Telephone 01-337 1234
**STOCK EXCHANGES**

FT Index: 718.6 down 7.4  
 FT 100s: 79.63 down 0.4  
 FT All Share: 454.52 down 4.55  
 Bargainbox: 19.60  
 Datatrax: USM Leaders Index: 99.27 down 0.66  
 New York Dow Jones Average: 1194.11 up 1.22  
 Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9139.73 up 50.15  
 Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 928.18 down 10.98  
 Amsterdam: 149.5, down 2.0  
 Sydney: ASX Index: 708.4 up 14  
 Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 936.50 down 0.70  
 Brussels: General Index: 133.67 down 0.29  
 Paris: CAC Index: 137.4 up 0.4  
 Zurich: SKA General 285.7 down 2.3

**CURRENCIES**

LONDON CLOSE  
 Sterling \$1.5190 down 1 cent  
 Index 85.6 down 0.1  
 DM 4.01 down 0.0150  
 Ff 12.0775 up 0.0375  
 Yen 370.25 down 1.75  
 Dollar  
 Index 127.5 up 0.3  
 DM 2.6350  
 NEW YORK LATEST  
 Sterling \$1.5220  
 INTERNATIONAL  
 ECUSO 568400  
 SDR20.080488

**INTEREST RATES**

Domestic rates:  
 Bank base rates 9½%  
 Finance houses base rate 10%  
 Discount market loans fixed 9½%  
 3 month interbank 9½%  
 Euro-currency rates:  
 3 month dollar 9½%  
 3 month DM 5½%  
 3 month Fr 15-14%  
 US rates:  
 Bank prime rate 11.00  
 Fed funds 9  
 Treasury long bond 104 5/32 - 104 9/32  
 ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV  
 Average reference rate for interest period July 6 to August 2, 1983 inclusive: 9.999 per cent.

**GOLD**

London fixed (per ounce):  
 am \$423.75 pm \$424.  
 close \$423.50-424.25 (227.75-279.25)  
 New York latest: \$424.  
 Krugerrand (per coin):  
 \$436.25-437.75 (227.25-288.25)  
 Sovereigns\* (new):  
 \$99.5-100.5 (\$65.5-66.25)  
 \*Excludes VAT

**TODAY**

Interims: Bath and Portland (amended), BBA, Bensons Crisps, Blue Circle Inds., British BSR, Carpets Int'l, Greenwich Cable Communications, Highlands and Lowlands, House Property Co. of London, Lec Refrigeration, Needlers, Refuge Assurance, Scottish Agricultural, Scottish Inv. Tst. (third quarter), Yorkshire Chemicals.  
 Finals: Dale Electrical, Hampton Tst., Immediate Business Systems, Moran Tax Holdings, New Darien Oil Tst., J. Daville Gordon, Zambia Copper.  
 Economic statistics: Over-time and short-time working (June), Energy trends (June), Unemployment and unfilled vacancies (July-final). Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (July-Provisional), Employment in production industries (June-Provisional).

**ANNUAL MEETINGS**

Delmas Group, Manor Royal, Crawley, W. Sussex (10.00)  
 Electric & General Investment, 26 Finsbury Square, EC2 (12.30)  
 Gordon & Gotch, New Gotch House, 32-38 Scruton Street, EC2 (10.30)  
 Hazelwood Foods, Empire Works, Rowditch, Derby (noon)  
 James Latham, Lessies Wharf, Clapton, E5 (2.30)  
 F. H. Lloyd, Albany Hotel, Smallbrook, Queensway, Birmingham (noon)  
 London & Manchester Securities, Britannia Hotel, W1 (10.00)  
 A. Monk & Co., Green Lane, Padgate, Warrington (3.00)  
 Ocean Williams (Holdings), Great Eastern Hotel, EC2 (3.00)  
 Tops Estates, Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds (noon)  
 Whitington Engineering, South Street North, New Whitington, Chesterfield, Derbyshire (noon)  
 John Brown is in urgent need of a capital reconstruction now that the proposed deal with Hawker Siddeley is off. But banks and institutions are fairly disenchanted with recent events and seem as uncertain about which way to turn as John Brown's management.

**Changes to accounts pave way for part-privatization**

## British Nuclear Fuels sell-off in sight, says chairman

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

British Nuclear Fuels the state-owned nuclear waste reprocessing and fuel enrichment company, could be a candidate for partial privatization in two years, Mr Con Allday, the chairman, said yesterday.

Speaking after BNFL had announced a £20.1m increase in pretax profits, Mr Allday said that the company's directors were in favour of the introduction of private capital into the company's operations - and this was in sight for the first time.

Although an Act of Parliament requires the state to maintain a majority holding in BNFL, because of the sensitive nature of its nuclear activities, the Government is actively considering offering up to 49 per cent of the company to the private sector.

One long-standing obstacle to this course had been uncertainty about who would have to pick up the bill for decommissioning and other costs incurred on waste disposal contracts which BNFL inherited from other government agencies when it was incorporated in 1971.

This was resolved last month when Whitehall agreed to split the costs between the Ministry of Defence, the

Atomic Energy Authority and other bodies. As a result, for the first time BNFL's accounts have not been qualified by its accountants.

"As a board of directors we would welcome the introduction of private capital," Mr Allday said. "I would hope that in a year or two we would be in a position for the Government to go ahead with it."

The report and accounts show that, while BNFL still has substantial debt and deferred liabilities on its balance sheet, the profitability of its business has been increasing sharply.

Last year it reported pretax profits of £3.5m, up from £1.5m the year before. The profit was struck on sales of £457.5m. Dividend payments to the Government were trebled to £12m.

Exports were up by £24m to £19.5m, having doubled in the past three years. BNFL says it has export orders on its books of £2,700m, and enough business to keep it occupied until 2000.

Mr Allday said that £2,000m of its export orders were for transport and reprocessing of fuel at its new Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant (THORP) at Sellafield, near Windscale in Cumbria, which is due onstream in 1990.

Most of the orders come from Japan under a controversial but lucrative contract which figured largely in the Windscale public inquiry some years ago. Another £500m worth of orders are for fuel enrichment.

BNFL is planning to allocate about £23,500m for capital expenditure over the next decade, the bulk of it on the Sellafield reprocessing plant. Expenditure is expected to peak in 1986-7, Mr Allday said.

The company is planning to cut its workforce by 15 per cent from the peak manning levels envisaged two years ago in an effort to streamline operations. It had 15,700 employees at the end of March.

Mr Allday said in his chairman's statement that no serious nuclear incident or accident occurred in any of BNFL's works during the year. The average annual radiation exposure of its workers was less than 0.5 rem, less than a tenth of the regulatory limit. Despite this record, however, there was still a "determined vocal minority" opposed to the nuclear industry, which received disproportionate publicity and encouragement from the media.

The balance sheet shows BNFL had £145m of shareholders' funds against debts of £252.7m, deferred liabilities of £227.7m, and government grants (treated as credits) of £89.1m.

In the past Whitehall has taken the view that, even if the political will was there, the problem of capital structure and the pre-1971 liabilities would push BNFL down the list of privatization candidates.

But with the Chancellor committed to stepping up the tempo of his privatization programme, BNFL might now come into the running.

If a business as sensitive as this could have private sector capital injected, there would scarcely be any part of the productive public sector immune from the possibility of privatization.

The Royal Ordnance factories have already been earmarked and there are signs that the experience of the past few years has convinced ministers that they must take a more determined approach to apparently difficult problems if they are to achieve faster progress in moving businesses to the private sector.

Lessons of oil, Page 17

**City Editor's Comment**

## Britain's problem of baton-passing

It is one of the oldest clichés in the Treasury's canon that not too much should be read into 1 month's trade figures. The same applies to a lesser extent to a single quarter. But without extrapolating trends to awful conclusions, the weakness of British exports and the strength of imports does point up the forecasters' current dilemma - whether the UK economy will be able to sustain its recovery.

The figures clearly reflect Britain's early start in the European recovery league, spurred by consumer boom at least until the summer. It is far more problematical to conclude that British manufacturers have been slow to respond, that they might be so preoccupied with cutting back to achieve statistical productivity gains that they are not really interested in banking on growth. Yet that is the crux of the recovery question.

As the latest commentary from Glasgow's Fraser of Allander Institute points out, the two main engines of our upturn so far - consumer spending and rebuilding of stocks - "have already probably made the bulk of their contribution to the present recovery". We might even add house purchase to that list.

The consumer boom will peter out because inflation is beginning to catch up with earnings and squeeze real disposable incomes and because the savings ratio seems likely to stop falling. Stocks have now come back to their conventional relationship with output.

Soon we shall be looking for that mysterious transition from cyclical recovery into sustained growth - a process particularly mysterious in Britain because it has so often failed to take place. This is usually seen as industry taking up the baton, using its competitive edge to sell more exports and its enhanced profits and prospects to invest in expansion.

The National Institute's latest pronouncements stick to their view that, sadly, this will not happen. Logically, therefore, they point to growth falling back from this year's likely 2.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent next year or in 1985, but it would be cruel to hard-won business confidence to confuse such, possibly minor, short-term cycles with the longer process of recovery. We should not forget the pattern of the thirties, when setbacks punctuated sustained growth amid continuing high unemployment levels.

## New talks open on \$90bn Brazil debt

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Brazil's bankers began key talks in New York yesterday to be aimed at finding a solution to the worsening liquidity problem of the world's biggest debtor. The country owes an estimated \$90bn (£59bn).

Members of the advisory group of banks handling Brazil's rescue were expected to discuss its huge cash requirements for the rest of this year and 1984.

Estimates range up to about \$10bn and commercial banks are likely to demand participation from the international agencies and governments to help meet this shortfall.

Bankers are also expected to discuss whether to release the next tranche of a \$4.4bn commercial bank loan to Brazil before the International Monetary Fund gives formal approval to a new economic programme for the country.

Only \$2.5m has been disbursed so far and the rest has been blocked until Brazil is once again in favour with the IMF and able to draw more IMF loans. However, with Brazil's ar-

## London Brick opts out of Ibstock bid

By Jeremy Warner

London Brick has decided not to renew its bid for the smaller brickmaker, Ibstock Johnson, of Leicester, despite clearance from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last week.

The company made its decision after having a £52m offer turned down by the Ibstock directors, it emerged yesterday.

London Brick approached Ibstock chairman, Mr Paul Hyde-Thomson, at the end of last week with a bid of two shares and at least 15p in cash for every one Ibstock share.

This would have put a value of over 180p on each Ibstock share. The London Brick chairman, Mr Jeremy Rose, had described Ibstock only days previously as looking "expensive" at 160p a share. Mr Hyde-Thomson and two

Investors Notebooks, page 16

## JBE talks failure worries MP

By Our Financial Staff

The Labour Party's energy spokesman wants the Government to take an interest in the future of John Brown Engineering after the announcement that the proposed £30m sale of the company to Hawker Siddeley has fallen through.

Mr John Smith, MP for Monkland East said: "I think we need to know what caused the takeover to break down. If John Brown is losing faith, then I think the Government should get involved rather than see the firm go under."

Failure of the talks has caused fears for 1,700 jobs at JBE's Clydeside works. A meeting is planned tomorrow between shop stewards and management to discuss the future of the business.

The AUEW, the main union involved, said yesterday that workers were irritated at being kept in the dark and were concerned for the future of the whole of 1982 - half a record year.

Sales of new units to the end of July, 1983, totalled £1.23m compared with £1.15m for the whole of 1982.

North America and the Far East have proved popular with investors. North American had gross sales of £214m during the seven months, and the Far East

sales of £269m.

The value of funds under management also climbed dramatically - partly as a result of booming share prices but also reflecting the big net inflow of funds from new investors.

Funds under management rose from little more than £6,000m in June, 1982, to nearly £10,500m by June, 1983.

Net sales of units for July were £1.15m.

With 7-to-5 trading was moderate.

Dupont was 51 1/4, up 1/4; Allied Corp 50 1/8, off 3/8; International Business Machines 118 5/8, off 7/8; General Motors 67 3/8, up 3/8; Aluminum Co. of America off 3/8; Westinghouse 42 1/2, up 5/8; Exxon 38 1/4, off 1/8; and Lockheed 109 1/8, down 2 7/8.

Telefene was up 1 1/8, to nearly £10,500m by June, 1983.

Net sales of units for July were £1.15m.

With 7-to-5 trading was moderate.

BPCC may clinch £18m bid today

By Andrew Cornelius

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the British Printing & Communication Corporation, hopes to announce today that he has clinched the £18m takeover of John Waddington, the Monopoly games company.

Last night he said that he was confident that BPCC would be able to make its offer unconditional today. Yesterday BPCC extended its offer terms 13 BPCC shares for every five Waddington shares until tomorrow afternoon.

At the same time Mr Maxwell said that BPCC had won acceptances from a further 1.5 per cent of Waddington shareholders to take BPCC's holdings and acceptances to 47.3 per cent of the John Waddington equity.

In the stock market, heavy after-hours trading in Waddington shares was reported. The price rose 17p to 261p on the day. Large institutional shareholders of Waddington also reported keen interest in their holdings from buyers prepared to pay up to 280p per share.

Mr Victor Watson, chairman of Waddington, is still adamant that the BPCC bid would fail.

Watson's lawyer, Mr Alan

Smith, said that the offer was "unfair" and "unjust".

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## Floyd seeks £3m of new capital

By Jeremy Warner

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**APPOINTMENTS**

Floyd Oil Participations called on shareholders yesterday for just over £3m of new capital by offering a rights issue of new shares at 82p each on the basis of two for every seven.

It is the third time in four years that the group, the shares of which are traded on the unlisted securities market, has asked shareholders for more money. The share fell 10p to 93p after the news.

Floyd wants the money to help with onshore exploration and development. It said the programme would require more funds in the next two years to carry out seismic surveys and drilling for evaluation of its East Midland and Wash license interests.

Development and exploration wells on licensed areas are to be drilled before the end of the year and more are planned in the next three years.

Floyd was originally formed to invest in low risk wells in Canada and the United States but over three years ago it bought into onshore interests in the East Midlands.

The company estimates that pre-tax profits in the year to the end of last June were not less than £55,000. The year before the group made nearly £100,000.

**APPOINTMENTS**

**Guinness Peat Property Services:** Sir Robert Lawrence, part-time member of British Railways Board and chairman of British Rail Property Board, has joined the board.

**Barclays Bank UK:** Mr Don Lonsdale, assistant general manager (staff), will be a deputy divisional general manager of the Management Services Department from December 5. Mr Dick Peters, formerly an assistant general manager, Management Services Department, has been appointed a deputy divisional general manager. Mr Fred Winup, formerly head of development, Management Services Department, has been made assistant general manager (development).

**Wimpey Homes Holdings:** Mr John Campbell has become sales and marketing director.

**County Bank:** Mr Charles Vithers, now Sir Charles Vithers, will become chief executive on January 1.

W. E. Norton (Holdings); Mr Mervyn Brown has also been appointed to the board.

Mr P. M. Wigand, Mr L. S. Snyder and Mr E. C. Tarr have been appointed directors of Steinberg Group, not of W. E. Norton (Holdings).

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Improved trading and performance reflected in substantial increase in interim dividend

## Interim profits up by 36%

(1) Unaudited Consolidated Results on the Historic Cost Accounting Basis		
	6 months to 30 June '83	6 months to 30 June '82
	£'000	£'000
<b>TURNOVER</b>	<b>73,405</b>	<b>69,544</b>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>	<b>9,608</b>	<b>8,054</b>
Interest Paid	230	968
<b>Investment Income</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>7,086</b>
	<b>159</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Share of Profits of an Associated Company</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>7,458</b>
Taxation: Group Companies	3,773	2,595
Associated Company	201	94
<b>PROFIT AFTER TAXATION AND BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>4,769</b>
Extraordinary Items	847	323
<b>PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO STOCKHOLDERS</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>4,446</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER ORDINARY STOCK UNIT</b> (Basic), adjusted for the 1:1 scrip issue	<b>4.41p</b>	<b>3.71p</b>
Year to 31 December 1982 figures are an abridged version of the unqualified audited accounts which were delivered to the Registrar of Companies.		<b>8.53p</b>

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

## John Brown's future grows bleaker

If the future looked as if it would be bleak after John Brown's sale of its gas turbine division, it looks noticeably worse now that the proposed sale of the division to Hawker Siddeley has been called off.

For start, the sale would have topped £30m from company borrowings which stand at £105m. But, perhaps more significantly, the sale would have marked the beginning of the change in long-term strategy at the troubled engineering company such a change is needed to inspire confidence among institutional shareholders who may yet be called on to help organize a much-needed capital reconstruction.

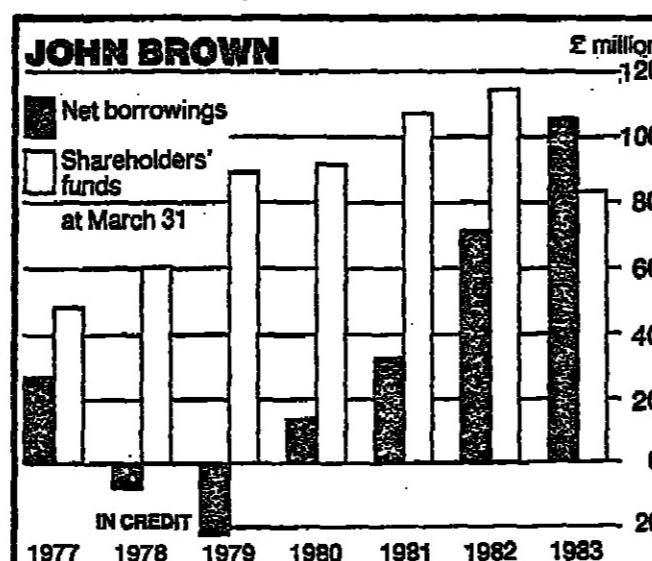
Last night, there was no indication that the Bank of England was about to arrange such a reconstruction, despite strong City rumours.

And at the Prudential, which holds about 9 per cent of the John Brown equity, the word was that there would be little enthusiasm for such a reconstruction at a company where shareholders' funds stand at £83m but where the market capitalization is a trifling £13m.

Within the market, dealers were taking the same view, having lost interest in trading John Brown shares for regular clients until the company's future is sorted out one way or another.

Given this outlook, Sir John Cuckney, who replaced Sir John Mayhew-Sanders as chairman last month, has his work cut out to take the company forward.

When Sir John announced that the Hawker deal was off, he bravely indicated that he was not discouraged that the two companies had failed to agree



terms. He said that the gas turbine division - John Brown Engineering should double last year's trading profits in the current year and double profits again the year after.

In the short term, he said, the breakdown of the deal has a marginally beneficial effect on the group's balance sheet.

However, in the longer-term, the failure to conclude a deal with Hawker throws into jeopardy Sir John's plan to create a slimmer group based around its construction engineering businesses. With Hawker Siddeley out of the running for the gas turbine division, and NEI and GEC showing no inclination to become involved in the bidding, he will have to think again.

That will leave much of the City, not to mention Whitehall, thinking too.

To find one's businesses areas growing simultaneously is a good fortune allowed to few companies, but the International Thomson Organisation is one of them. The increase in net profits was markedly higher than anticipated and holds out the promise of the company making £65m for the full year against £51.5m in 1982.

Oil and gas benefited from

the strength of the dollar and from slightly higher output from

the Piper and Claymore fields in which in which it has 20 per cent of the operating level last year hydrocarbons brought in the overwhelming bulk of profits.

Much, therefore, depends on the success of the expansion into the second business area, American publishing. Trading profit there is running well ahead of last year, but the true position is disguised by the skill with which Thomson employs the accelerated depreciation provisions. These are running ahead of the £1.2m spent last year. In Britain, progress with the regional papers still suffering from the downturn in advertising is slow.

The Thomson strategy of appearing to cut holiday prices at the beginning of the season has paid off. Bookings are higher and the airline is flying with higher capacity utilization.

**Intl Thomson Organisation**

International Thomson Organisation  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Net profit £26.6m (£16.5m)  
Stated earnings 19.1 p (11.8p)  
Turnover £670m (£502m)  
Share price 620p

City analysis will get a lesson in football club tactics next month. Thirty have been invited to the White Hart Lane ground of Tottenham Hotspur to discover how a football club is run a month before the club's shares are expected to float on the Stock Exchange, the first time a football club's shares have been given a full listing. One disappointment for the visitors - they will meet the club's money men, but not its footballers.

### London Brick

The City is not short of people who think London Brick should be doing a lot better than it is. But the half-year profits issued yesterday nevertheless look impressive. At the pretax level they are up 36 per cent to

£10.2m. Despite earlier private

warnings that it would make no more than £18.5m for the year as a whole, one cannot rule out profits of £22m before taking account of the £2.5m profit on property sales than the company expects. This would be a distinct advance on the £15.3m made in the last full year.

Deliveries of flinton brick in the first half were up 10 per cent.

London Brick  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £10.2m (£7.5m)  
Stated earnings 4.41p (3.71p)  
Turnover £73.4m (£59.5m)  
Net interim/final dividend 1.2681p (0.9755p)  
Share price 85.5p up 10p Yield 4.6%

cent. Production is now running more than 10 per cent higher than in 1982, with higher levels expected.

These figures suggest that slowly but surely London Brick is putting its house in order. It has decentralized its management and subsidiary structure and its return on capital and sales seems to be improving almost daily.

Unfortunately, all this has been somewhat marred by the debacle with Ibsstock Johnsons, the Leicester brickmaker which London Brick has been trying to acquire for seven months. The company went through a lengthy and costly Monopolies Commission investigation.

London Brick first described Ibsstock as "expensive" at 160p a share, and then offered 180p, only to be sent packing.

London Brick has some way to go, despite its undoubted progress, before ceasing to look vulnerable to a bid for itself.

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## Cricket: Essex gain momentum while Middlesex again flag

### Gooch and McEwan in no mood to waste fine work of Essex bowlers

By Peter Ball

**COLCHESTER:** Essex with six first innings wickets in hand, lead 160 runs.

Essex's charge at the top of the county championship continues to gain momentum. Yesterday the pattern of their second match of the Colchester festival week followed that of the first almost irresistibly, as they had again taken a stranglehold by the end of the first day.

Even the main characters were the same. Phillip took six wickets as he and Lever bowled unchanged to skittle Worcestershire out for 84. In the evening it was McEwan's turn as he again reached an unbeaten century, his eighth of the season, almost nonchalantly savaging the bowling in partnership with Gooch.

They ensured that the advantage their bowlers had given them would not be wasted.

Worcestershire's problems began the moment they lost the toss and were asked to bat under heavy cloud, the sultry, hazy atmosphere providing perfect conditions for the swing of Lever and Phillip, who, in their current mood, do not need much help.

Scott was dropped twice, amid much playing and missing, but just as the bowlers were beginning to adopt the somewhat aggrieved, put-upon expressions to which that pes-

sistic race are prone, the breakthrough at last arrived in the twelfth over. With the score at 36 Phillip once again found the edge of McEwan's bat and David East's gloves proved less fallible than the hands of his colleagues.

That immediately dispelled any thoughts Gooch may have had of resting his strike bowlers, and Worcestershire's torment began in earnest. Three overs and five runs later the usually obdurate Ormrod was bowled off his pads, offering no stroke. Another three overs and Paich, acting captain in the absence of the injured Neale, chopped a bouncing ball on to his stumps. In the same Curtis edged a four through the slips at catchable height.

They were the last runs to come off the bat for five overs, during which the heart (if it can be so described) of the batting was removed. In the nineteenth over Lever at last put the limping Scott out of his misery with a brute of a ball which pitched on middle and leg and hit the off stump.

The next over was even more destructive, in spite of another slip catch going to ground. The hapless Curtis edged again and Humphries followed suit first ball. Incurmene averted the hat-trick and Weston, who had begun almost as uncertainly as his predecessors, at last raised the Siege a

little. But with only the tail left he had little support and he was last out, inevitably edging the ball to slip, in the second over after lunch.

When Essex's innings began it coincided exactly with the arrival of the sun. It had not come to stay beyond tea, but its arrival was symbolic as Gooch moved with assurance to his second century of the season. McEwan, who survived a lop edge to the wicketkeeper when he was 66, was even more punishing and needs only another 48 this morning to claim his 2,000 runs for the season.

**ESSEXESHIRE: First Innings**  
M/S McEwan & D East b Phillip 15  
M/S Scott b Lever 15  
J/A Omrana b Lever 3  
T/S Curtis c Gooch b Phillip 3  
M/J Weston & Harde b Phillip 2  
R/H Humphries c McEwan b Phillip 2  
D/P Paich c Gooch b Phillip 2  
R/M Edcock & Harde b Phillip 2  
S/T Incurmene c D/E East b Lever 2  
A/P Ormrod c Gooch b Phillip 2  
Extras (0-0, n/o 0) 2

Total (4 wkt., 85 overs) 226

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-36, 2-52, 3-65, 4-60, 5-50, 6-57, 7-52, 8-62, 9-76, 10-84.

BOWLING: Lever 17-42; Phillip 16-5-3-35.

M/S Gooch b Lever 103

C/Graham b Phillip 20

S/R Harde b Phillip 13

T/S Curtis b Phillip 11

T/W Fletcher & Patel 2

K/R Pont not out 2

Extras (0-0, n/o 1) 6

Total (4 wkt., 85 overs) 224

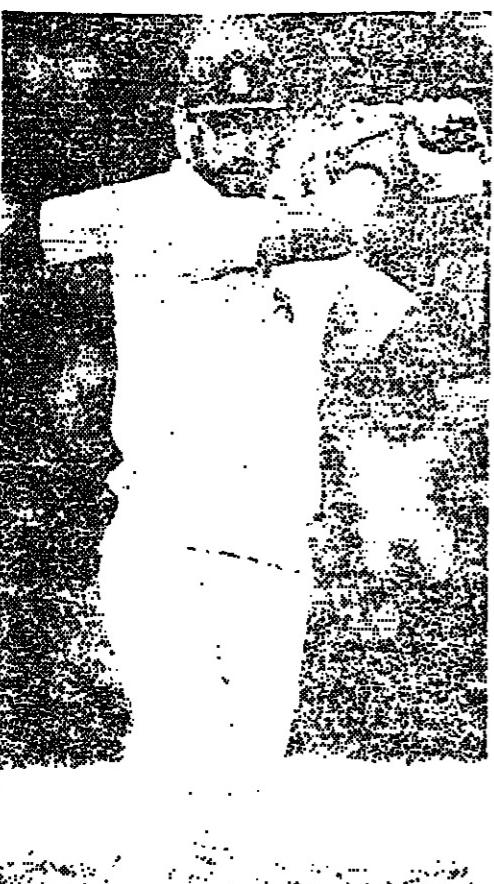
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-41, 2-85, 3-228, 4-248.

Bonus Points: Worcs 1, Essex 7.

Umpires: C T Spencer and B Lester.



By the right: the left-handed Barlow who hit his fourth 100 of the season.



By the left: the right-handed Gooch who hit his second 100 of the season.

### Payne takes the pleasure out of the balm from Barlow's bat

By Marcus Williams

LORD'S: Middesex have scored 243 for 5 wkt. against 189.

Middlesex's more bruised and their displacement by Essex from the top of the championship table, is in much need of balm. With their score 191 for one and Barlow having reached his fourth century of the summer, it seemed shortly after 5.0 yesterday that it was on the way.

However, in the pursuit of the bonus points required to keep them in touch with rampant Essex, Middlesex lost six wickets for 45 runs, three of them in five overs of Payne's second spell, and the rest in the last two, the last being slipped further behind the leaders.

On a muggy morning in which 65 minutes were lost to bad light, Knight chose to field first; his decision was influenced, no doubt, by traces of damp on the pitch at the Pavilion end after recent rain, and the threat of what the Middlesex bowlers might do.

In the event the pitch proved too slow for Clarke, and the spinners, Pocock, Needham and Curtis, scarcely turned a ball off line.

Middlesex were given an excellent start by the two left-handers, Barlow and Miller, this year's Oxford

University secretary, playing his second championship match as deputy for the injured Stuck. Miller took six wickets in an opening session of 9.0 before injudiciously chopping a straight ball from Needham on to his off-stump in the forty-second over.

Needham, incidentally, replaced Monkhouse, who broke a finger in the last match at Hove. Payne, unaccustomedly taking the new ball, was in the side for Thomas, England's latest recruit.

Barlow continued to make good progress and punished the loose ball. He had a slice of luck when 55, pulling Pocock high to the Tavern rail, where Richard, leaping into the catch, dislodged, caught up with the ball over the boundary fence.

Because of a damaged hand Richards spent the day in the outfield, between overs commuting many miles the length of the Mound and Tavern boundary. Stewart kept wicket.

With Radley doggedly as ever and Barlow showing increased fluency in his driving – and past 100 – Middlesex had advanced to 189 off 75 overs and maximum batting points were just possible.

Their hopes evaporated in the next 11 overs as five wickets tumbled for 27 runs, Radley leg-

before and Miller off his bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-91, 2-188, 3-197, 4-191, 5-214, 6-216, 7-234, 8-248.

Bonus Points (to date): Middx 2, Surrey 3.

SURREY: R A Butcher, D B Pauline, 1 A J Richards, I PAYNE, A Needham, S/T Clark, P/M Pocock and J Curtis.

Umpires: J W Holder and F Palmer.

### Clift puts an end to fretting

By Richard Streeton

FOLKESTONE: Kent, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 93 behind Leicestershire.

Batting seldom looked easy throughout an overcast, grey day. The diligent Downes was blazed by six fires and a cold wind off the Channel made an snorkel and a car rug useful accessories. The ball swung but the pitch could not be blamed for all the low scores, though it is permissible to wonder if it will last.

Tochard was probably thankful to win the toss though equally, he must have been appalled when inside two hours Leicestershire were 39 for 6. Clift, aided by a little luck and Steele, showing all the signs of a team then added 91 in 36 overs and Leicestershire's innings lasted until tea-time. Kent were unfortunate that before these two became entrenched, they lost Baptiste with a strained side.

Baptiste made the early breakthrough with three for 14 in 23 balls. Butcher had a brief start against the new ball before he lifted a catch to extra cover in Baptiste's second over. Balderton was beaten by a ball that kept low and at the other end Cowdry, in his first over, bowled Davidson off his pads.

Kent's next two successes were both unusual. Briers, trying to hook, missed the ball but his helmet fell off and dislodged the leg bail. Then Baptiste retired and Dilley, coming on to complete the over, had Whittaker held at short leg first ball he bowled. In the next over Tochard ran himself out. He played Cowdry to mid-on and was unable to beat Taylor's direct throw to the wicket.

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Kent survived Baptiste's opening spell, though Benson, when six, should have been held at second slip against him. Taylor was out to Clift, offering no stroke, and Aslett played on to Agnew off his glove. Benson and Hinks made some forceful hits prior to a final stoppage by Hinks before Baptiste drove a catch to cover.

Clift, scoring freely past gully's right hand, struck the ball more firmly in the early part of his attack and did little. Clift survived a confident appeal for a catch behind when 17 and gave hard chances to gully and long leg at 39 and 59. Steele finally fell to a low, tumbling catch at short midwicket.

When Hampshire were sent in – Somerst all out 76 – the pitch was a little easier, and likely to become more so in the sun, though I would not like to forecast its long term future. Hampshire decided to go for runs, to begin with, and must have been happy that Garner was not playing.

The score was 32 in the eighth over when Greenidge was out, a notable catch by Slocum at cover. Slocum is an exceptionally good fielder. The scoring rate was 1.5 per over, and when Terry was out at 51, before he got to Poppetts, it was the 30th over. During the innings, Terry, a much improved batsman, reached a thousand runs in a season for the first time.

The third man out, at 58, was Nicholas, caught at square leg off a full toss. He had not looked happy, possibly because he had not had an opportunity of bowling. Poppetts

### Getting a shock on reaching the ground

By Alan Gibson

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire, with three wickets in hand, are 93 behind Leicestershire.

I am afraid I did not arrive at the ground until just about one o'clock after some travelling misadventures (which I do not like to do with David). I noted at once that the sun was high and the sky was clear, the atmosphere was bright and the ground was dry. The players were basking in the sun, though I thought it was pleasant.

Then I glanced at the board: Somerst were 68 for eight. "What on earth has been going on?" I asked a Somerset man. His answer was succinct: "Green seamer." But it was "Green seamer," I was told, that had been a toss well worth winning.

SOMERST: First Innings

J/W Lloyd, c Jesty, b Phillips 103

D/L Ollie, c Parker, b Marshall 13

N/F Popplewell, c Jesty, b Marshall 15

J/C Nichols, c Parker, b Marshall 17

D/R Turner, c Parker, b Marshall 12

P/Domini, c Parker, b Marshall 12

C/Drago, c Parker, b Marshall 14

C/Drago, c Parker, b Marshall 16

Extras (0-0, n/o 0) 6

Total (7 wkt., 73 overs) 224

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-91, 2-19, 3-33, 4-41, 5-43, 6-53, 7-67, 8-72, 9-78, 10-78.

Bonus Points: Worcs 1, Middx 2, Leics 3.

Umpires: J/W Lloyd and K Ibson.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

C/G Greenidge, c Slocum, b Poppetts 13

V/P Terry, c Parker, b Marshall 13

D/L Ollie, c Parker, b Marshall 15

N/F Popplewell, c Parker, b Marshall 17

J/C Nichols, c Parker, b Marshall 19

D/R Turner, c Parker, b Marshall 21

P/Domini, c Parker, b Marshall 22

C/Drago, c Parker, b Marshall 24

Extras (0-0, n/o 0) 6

Total (7 wkt., 73 overs) 223

J/R Parkes, c J/M Malone to ball.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-32, 2-51, 3-58, 4-73, 5-109, 6-173, 7-192.

Bonus points (to date): Som. 3, Hants 5.

Umpires: J/K Barnes and K Ibson.

FLY FISHING: The finalists from 14 regional heats of the Benson and Hedges championship have now been decided. Only the Loch Venner final has still to be fished. Now in its second year, it is the only national club competition of its kind in Britain. The final will be fished on Rutland Water, on Friday, September 16.

### HOCKEY

### England's short measure

From Sydne Friskis  
Amsterdam

England have never lost to France. In 34 meetings, they have achieved 30 victories, although a cloud hangs over the 1920 fixture in Antwerp, during the Olympic Games, when England were awarded a victory because France failed to appear. England went on to win the gold medal.

The story goes, though some people believe it is the French, aided and abetted by England, overdid their celebrations the night before and suffered a terrible hangover.

It was a pity that the England management did not consider the idea for the 1983 European championship, because the French turned out fit and well yesterday morning to draw 1-1 with England, who finished third in Group A and left with humble pickings. The best that England can hope for now is fifth place overall.

Sainsbury took those first three wickets, Metcalfe in the side, was 16 before he was 16, Boycott and Dilley to 15 and Dilley to 14. Boycott's poor run ended when he tried to run into Sainsbury off his legs and edged a catch to Russell. Athey, who struck five boundaries in the half hour, was cut down, cutting, cutting, cutting.



Pan-American Games: the beginning of the end of steroids?

# Drug net that none can escape is tightening round the Olympics

**Caracas (Reuter)** - The introduction of new, stricter dope testing which has led to 11 weightlifting medalists from nine countries being stripped of their titles at the Pan American Games has wide implications for next year's Los Angeles Olympics.

A West German team using the most sophisticated equipment ever seen at a big international sports meeting are responsible for dope-testing here and United States officials say the same methods will be used at the Olympics.

According to the Canadian team doctor, Jack Taunton, scientific advances in detection techniques mean that drug-taking athletes who would previously have passed dope tests will now be caught.

Four weightlifters were disqualified on Tuesday for taking banned strength-building drugs and a Chilean cyclist also failed a test during a preliminary round, according to his team chief.

Thirteen United States track athletes suddenly flew home without competing, only two of them giving an explanation.

Randy Williams, the long jumper, said he wanted to be with his wife, who had just given birth to their child, and Paul Bishop said he objected to the food and facilities at the Games. He said the decision by the Americans to leave at the same time was a coincidence.

A United States delegation statement said: "their individual decisions to withdraw should not be taken as an implication of guilt or interpreted in any similar manner." It condemned the use of banned drugs by athletes.

The chemicals most commonly used illegally to enhance an athlete's performance are anabolic steroids, which are similar to male hormones. Steroids were found in sportsmen and women as long ago as the mid-1960s, but sports authorities did not make a serious attempt to stop their use until the 1972 Munich Olympics.

Since then they have fought a running battle with dishonest sportsmen and trainers, who constantly find new ways to avoid detection. With the new techniques, Dr Taunton says the authorities are now much better placed to catch the drug takers.

"If an athlete has been taking



Stripped of their medals: Nicanor Blanco, of Cuba, and Grevette, of Canada.

anabolic steroids within the past 90 days they can now be detected," he said.

If the drug is injected into fat tissue it dissolves slowly and becomes effective over a longer period it could possibly be detected after an even longer period.

Dr Taunton warned: "If any athlete wants to compete in Los Angeles and is taking drugs he'd better stop now."

The Cologne-based dope-testing team at the Pan-American Games has apparently caught many weightlifters by surprise with the effectiveness of its methods using a gas chromatograph and mass spectrometer.

Not all weightlifters at the Games were given dope tests but of those that were the organizers listed 11 as having traces of steroids or other illegal substances in their urine.

All were stripped of their medals and will face sanctions from the International Weightlifting Federation or other international sports authorities.

Daniel Nicanor of Cuba, also lost the world snatch record he set on August 16.

The fact that nine nationalities were involved - lifters from Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, United States and Venezuela - indicates how widespread the practice has apparently become.

Some sports officials say many athletes in other disciplines say steroids without being caught and Dr Taunton said he would not be surprised if some track and field athletes in the Pan-American village

were guilty. "Certainly the atmosphere in the village is one of enhanced concern over this whole issue, to say the least," he said.

Dr Taunton said he hoped the affair would serve as a warning to athletes, adding: "I hope I'm not being naive but I would like to think that this is the beginning of the eradication of drugs in sport."

Steroids, apart from helping build up muscle tissue, give their users a big psychological boost, he said; but they are also medically dangerous and lead to increased risk of liver disease, heart failure and sterility in men.

In the past athletes stopped using them about eight weeks before a big competition and escaped discovery by switching to an artificial form of male hormone, testosterone to keep

up the effects and increase their aggression.

● **LOS ANGELES** - Dr Tony Daly, vice-president for medical services of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said: "New medical equipment means anabolic steroids, which strengthen muscles, can be detected four months after they have been used. Athletes had previously been able to use the steroids only three weeks before a competition without being picked up."

It was doubtful, he added, whether athletes who had failed to pass drug tests at the Pan-American Games would be able to compete in the Los Angeles Games as amateur federations usually imposed a ban of at least a year for drug use and the Games were less than a year away.

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## US affected by altitude

**Cancas (Reuter)** - The American swimming team have won all but four gold medals at the Pan-American Games here and set three world records in sprint events.

But they might have performed even better if the altitude of their venue had hindered their longer-distance swimmers.

The swimming events were held at the United Nations Park pool, which is more than 2,500 above sea-level. According to the United States' chief coach, Trevor Tilney, long-distance swimmers "were unable to start quickly because they would then have difficulty getting enough oxygen."

The American women - like the long-distance swimmers - never came remotely close to a world record, though this partly reflects the strength of the East German women. Tracy Caulkins, for example, was more than 15 seconds adrift of the 400 metres individual medley record.

Success came, however, in the men's sprints. Steve Lundquist, aged 22, took six-hundredths of a second off the world 100 metres breaststroke record. He has set only one day previously. His new time was 1min 0.28secs. On Sunday, Rick Carey, aged 20, had broken his own 100 metres backstroke record for the third time in just over two weeks with a time of 55.19secs.

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## HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

**How to run your own show – buy out the boss**

Corinne Julius on one way of becoming your own employer

Starting your own business has been in vogue for the last few years. The idea is fine in theory, but putting it into practice is exceptionally demanding, both financially and psychologically, especially if you are already well established in a company in a senior position. A number of would-be bosses have no product or service to sell, but this does not necessarily mean having to abandon the idea. It is possible to be your own employer by taking slightly fewer risks and buying out the company that currently employs you – in other words affecting a "management buy-out".

Management buy-outs usually involve the purchase of an existing company by several of its senior management staff. The average cost is around £250,000 but it is possible to buy out smaller companies for as little as £50,000. Obviously financial backing will be needed, but as the company already has a track record it may be easier to attract capital than when starting up a new venture.

**Ripe to buy**

There are generally three types of company susceptible to a buy out. Firstly there is the family company, run by a group of professional managers for several years while members of the family have held non-executive positions, or where the family members are getting too old to carry on. The owners may want the company name to continue and rather than sell to competitors or fold up they would be happy to sell to their managers – people they trust – and may be willing to sell out for less than the market value.

The second type of company ripe for a management buy-out is the subsidiary that was bought as part of a merger between two large groups and which does not fit into the new holding company strategy for development. The third kind is the company about to go into liquidation, which its own management knows is viable in part if not as a whole.

So, what are the steps to take in being your own boss? After having thought about the viability of buying out a company and making it a success, consider the pressure on yourself and your family. You should then sound out in confidence one or two senior colleagues whom you respect, before attempting to get financial backing. The management team you choose will have to be capable of running the company without extensive external back-up.

The problem is to get as much support and commitment from colleagues as possible without making the moves too openly. Buy out teams usually include the managing

financial and sales directors and often the production manager. There are normally two or three prime movers, with perhaps the backing of up to six other colleagues. Having talked it through you will need financial advice.

A favourite source of financial advice is ICFC, the world's largest source of private venture capital, with 18 area offices around the UK. However, there are other sources, such as merchant banks, or perhaps advice from the specialist section of your own bank. Whoever you approach will try to arrange a meeting as soon as possible to establish an estimate of the price of the company you wish to buy based on assets, turnover and profitability. In the long run the cost of the buy out may preclude its achievement, despite the company's viability.

After an initial chat, ICFC, for example, would recommend you consult first class accountants and solicitors (not existing company or personal advisers) who have experience of buy outs. The solicitors' role is often to act as intermediary by approaching the company on behalf of an unnamed potential purchaser, to see whether it really is for sale.

At the same time a business plan has to be prepared to put before potential backers. It should include information on the company, the customers, suppliers, management structure and financial information, although the latter is often not available in great detail, and forecasts for profit and cash-flow.

The backer will want to know why the company is for sale and you as an

**Lurking skeletons**

existing manager will usually have a good idea of whether there are any skeletons lurking in the cupboard. If the project seems viable your backers are likely to continue. You and your colleagues will have to put in some cash, often by getting a second mortgage on your home or by persuading other members of your family to lend you the money. A typical buy out would give the backer up to 20 per cent equity for providing 80 per cent of the finance. In your planning you have to sort out the right capital base on the right terms, to avoid later complications such as under capitalisation.

The backer should help, you develop a strategy and a detailed plan of how to approach the vendor. As an

well as working out ways to make the deal attractive to the vendor, your backer should help you to negotiate on matters that will affect the long-term future of the company and the ease with which it can be run. For example, it would be wise to arrange for the existing owners to be responsible for any redundancies necessary before you take over.

Deals on management buy outs can go through in as little as two days with a willing vendor, but the average is around six months. Of course it isn't quite so simple; there are problems. Firstly if you make an approach that is unsuccessful your boss or the owners may consider you as thoroughly disloyal and make your working life rather unpleasant. During negotiation many managers find it difficult to confront their former boss or employer across the table and may have difficulty in getting the best deal.

If your negotiations are successful, the pressure is just starting. Previously you may have had extended back-up but now the decisions are yours and yours alone. This often makes managers more cautious; it is their money that is on the line. The main difference that the buy out is going to make to you is how you do your job. It can of course mean

**The pressure is on**

greater satisfaction, but it also means greater worry and tension about the results of your decisions.

Your new role can also affect working relationships, although buy outs there has tended to be a honeymoon period of up to 12 months between staff and management, by which time you should have gained your confidence. It may take time to sort out the roles in your management team. ICFC have found that the management team tends to undergo a reorganisation in its power and authority structure during the purchasing negotiations.

Some of the biggest tensions can come from your family. They may have become used to a certain lifestyle and status. For them the change can be traumatic, so it is essential to discuss all the implications of the deal with them from the start. After all, if you are worrying about the effect of your decisions on your children's education, it is going to distract you from the business decisions that you have to make.

In personal terms both the financial and psychological rewards of running your own show are great, and the success rate of management buy outs is high and more than justifies the pressures involved in trying to be your own boss.

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# Doe tells why he wants to stop Gaddafi

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

General Samuel Doe, the Liberian President who was this week flown by Israeli jet from the obscurity of Monrovia to make diplomatic history in the Holy Land, has announced plans for a political ministrative against Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, whom he accused of plotting his assassination.

"Gaddafi is a man who would like to lead the whole continent of Africa, which is impossible to do, but he still uses his natural resources to buy arms, ammunition, and to spread explosives", he said in an interview with *The Times*.

"We will do our best politically to sabotage his operations in the region", he added.

The general said that evidence had been uncovered that the Libyan leader had inspired an assassination attempt against him in 1981, a year after he came to power in a violent coup.

He said that the ringleader, Major-General Thomas Websy, his former second in command had been found with explosives, tried and subjected to "the due process of the law".

Later explained by an aid to mean execution by firing squad.

But despite ignorance of some of the nuances of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Liberian leader has not shied from having his say. On Tuesday night he upset his hosts by speaking at a state banquet of the "God-given right of the Palestinian people, including their right to a state of their own".

He told me yesterday that it was imperative for the Israelis and the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization to sit down for face-to-face talks. "We feel that this issue can be solved by peaceful negotiations rather than on the battlefield", he said.

Despite his youth and undistinguished international reputation, General Doe exuded confidence in the stability of Liberia—which he pledged would have a new constitution and democratic elections in 1985 and a determination to resist Arab threats. "My conscience is clear and the decision about Israel is in the interests of my people", he said. "I have no fear."

He angrily accused Colonel Gaddafi of spending large sums of money to foment unrest in vulnerable states.

Surrounded by subordinates and the opulent upholstery of the Hilton's presidential suite, the former master sergeant gave the impression of enjoying the

General Doe: Looking for new glasses.

General Doe: Looking for new glasses.